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TODAY: STAGE — Bluegrass Legend Flatt Dies

Towns Feeling Mauled by Malls

European Consumers Love Them, but Cities Don't

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

TROYES, France — J. Byrne Murphy vividly remembers how eager many French cities seemed when he arrived here, in April 1993, to build the kind of suburban shopping centers that helped revolutionize retailing in America.

Yet within a month, the French government effectively blocked new out-of-town shopping centers by subjecting the construction of retail space of more than 11,000 square feet — about the size of a small Gap store — to central government approval. "Honey, we have a little problem," he recalls telling his wife.

Without knowing it, Mr. Murphy, who came here after developing factory-outlet stores in the United States, had stepped ashore in Europe just as a powerful coalition was coming together to stem the spread of shopping malls — a coalition that included small-store owners facing extinction, politicians fearful for the future of town centers, and environmentalists disgusted with the way automobiles needed to get to the malls chewed up the landscape.

Similar resistance meets many a large retailer in the United States, as small cities and towns worry about losing the last remnants of business-district vitality. But in Europe, the survival of historic towns is, if anything, more crucial. The quaint shops that surround the Duomo in Florence, after all, are important to the city's tourist appeal, as well as the great Renaissance artwork.

Even in this chilly business climate, Mr. Murphy got his mall built. His company — BAA McArthur Glen, a joint venture of BAA, the British airport operator, and McArthur Glen Europe, an offshoot of the Horizon Group, one of the United States' biggest factory-outlet developers — opened the $20-million center here last year. Business is so brisk at

See MALLS, Page 8

Iraqi-Backed Kurd Savors Victory

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

AS SULAIMANIYA, Iraq — As his forces roared through this city and beyond in a jubilant parade, the faction leader who now controls Iraqi Kurdistan said Tuesday that he wanted the protected zone to become "a castle of freedom and democracy."

But the leader, Massoud Barzani, for whom the support of the Iraqi government made the triumph possible, said he would turn to President Saddam Hussein again if he felt threatened by his neighbors and was not protected by the West.

Mr. Barzani arrived in a vast procession of pickup trucks and buses that carried thousands of guerrillas and hundreds of machine guns, cannon and other heavy weapons. The show of force lacked the Iraqi tanks and artillery that backed his Kurdish Democratic Party forces at the start of its offensive in an assault on the capital, Arbil, in late August, but that did not render Tuesday's final conquest any less complete.

Thousands of Kurds are reportedly fleeing toward Iran. Page 8.

The forces of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, who had held the city until Monday afternoon, were reported to have fled deep into the mountains near the Iranian border in an abject defeat that appeared to mark an end to a bitter civil war that began in May 1994.

"The problem is finished," Mr. Barzani declared.

As news spread that the arriving con-

See IRAQ, Page 8

Purge Reported at 2d CIA Client Group

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than 100 Iraqi dissidents and military officers associated with a CIA-financed effort to topple President Saddam Hussein of Iraq were arrested and executed this summer by Iraqi security agents who penetrated the group and unmasked its activities inside Iraq, according to U.S. officials, dissident sources and members of the targeted organization.

The group, based in Jordan, is known as the Iraqi National Accord. The Central Intelligence Agency picked it last winter as the organization with the greatest potential to unseat Mr. Saddam. But it was successfully targeted by Iraqi security in June, and "people associated with the group inside Iraq were wrapped up" that month, a government official said.

The action against the National Accord came months before Iraqi forces reportedly killed more than 100 members of another CIA-financed anti-Saddam group, the Iraqi National Congress, during the storming in August of the Iraqi stronghold of Arbil in northern Iraq.

The CIA backed the National Accord after Washington became disenchanted with the National Congress. With Iraq's capture of Arbil on Aug. 31, the National Congress has been virtually shut down.

A senior administration official said that Washington had been able to confirm that the Iraqi government had conducted "widespread executions" this summer of alleged participants in a National Accord-directed conspiracy to topple Mr. Saddam. He also said that the group evidently had been betrayed from within. Another official attributed the

See CIA, Page 8

Danny Johnston/The Associated Press

SHORT STEPS TO PRISON — Susan McDougal heading for a prison van in Little Rock, Arkansas. Her refusal to testify against Bill Clinton in the Whitewater inquiry puzzles legal experts. Page 3.

Yeltsin Shifts Powers in Temporary Handover

But Ailing Leader Retains Control Of Nuclear Button

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin, facing major heart surgery at the end of the month, has granted his prime minister temporary control of a substantial part of the Russian government, the Kremlin announced Tuesday.

The president signed an order Monday that gives Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin direct responsibility for all of Russia's armed forces, as well as for the huge state security apparatus previously known as the KGB, according to his press secretary, Sergei Yastrzhembsky. Mr. Yeltsin would retain control of the nuclear "red button," at least for the time being, Mr. Yastrzhembsky said.

The unprecedented handover of power is effective immediately, but no one could say how long it will last.

A number of public figures, most prominently the national security chief, Alexander Lebed, had called on Mr. Yeltsin to hand over his duties to Mr. Chernomyrdin immediately. Yet, despite the pressure on Mr. Yeltsin, it was unclear why the Russian leader had chosen to shift his powers so far in advance of the operation.

His own chief of staff, Anatoli Chubais, said Saturday that Mr. Yeltsin would probably give up his authority at the time of the operation — but only for "hours, a day, two days."

One Western diplomat speculated that the announcement could mean that Mr. Yeltsin's health had taken a turn for the worse in recent days.

But Andrei Piontkowsky, director of Moscow's Institute for Strategic Studies, said: "I think he was driven by political considerations — to make the situation more stable and more predictable and to stop this discussion of whether the transfer would take place or not."

Mr. Yeltsin, who is believed to have had at least one heart attack last year, is suffering from a restricted supply of blood to the heart, a condition known as ischemia.

Mr. Yeltsin's extraordinary decree seemed designed to quiet a growing chorus in Moscow demanding that the president make clear his intentions to abide by the succession procedures of Russia's 1993 constitution. But Mr. Yeltsin's decision seemed to raise as many questions as it settled, largely because the constitution is vague and the situation is without precedent.

The constitution says that the prime minister will assume the president's duties on a temporary basis if the president is incapacitated. If the president suffers from "sustained inability" to do his job because of health problems, his powers would be "terminated," and the prime minister would become acting president, according to the document.

Yet, no one can define the duration of either a "temporary" or "sustained" inability to carry out the president's duties. Nor is it clear whether Mr. Yeltsin plans to hand the rest of his powers to Mr. Chernomyrdin before he undergoes a heart bypass operation sometime in late September.

"Things are now happening behind the curtain," the newspaper Sevodnya said. "Russian politics has always been noted for all kinds of intrigues and nuances rather than formal laws and legal norms. This is some kind of Byzantine tradition typical of Russian politics. And the nuance in this case is that not all top Russian officials interpret constitutional provisions the same way."

The president's order represents a resounding vote of confidence in Mr. Chernomyrdin, who has been steadfastly loyal to Mr. Yeltsin since his appointment in late 1992. In the past, members of Mr. Yeltsin's inner circle in the Kremlin have fought bitterly with Mr. Chernomyrdin, but most of them have been dismissed by the president in recent months.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, a rival of Mr. Lebed's, lashed out at those who have raised the issue of a power transfer and again pledged his absolute loyalty to Mr. Yeltsin.

See RUSSIA, Page 8

In Family-Centered Japan, Welfare Rolls Run Short

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Genially welcoming a visitor into his "home," the piece of cardboard on which he sleeps in the Shinjuku train station in Tokyo, Katsuo Kawagoe drew deeply on a cigarette and recalled the times he had applied for public assistance from the government.

"They just said, 'What do you want?' " he remembered. "They were not helpful. The only way you can get aid is if you're over 65 or if you're really sick and taken to the hospital.

"When I turn 65, I'll apply for welfare," Mr. Kawagoe, who is 53, added between wracking, tubercular coughs.

"But until then, I've got no chance if I'm healthy."

Japan has a welfare system that in some ways makes other countries' seem models of generosity. Applicants in Japan are obliged to get help first from their families, and a poor person physically able to work is not eligible for help.

From some perspectives, this system has worked brilliantly. The country's already strong family ties have been strengthened and the main safety net is the family rather than the government. The number of Japanese in the basic welfare program has declined sharply over the last half century, as people became better off and built up savings.

Today, only 0.7 percent of the population receives benefits. To be sure, Japan's welfare system operates in its own milieu. Only 1 percent of Japanese births are to unwed mothers, and Japan has a low percentage of drug addicts, a low unemployment rate, a relatively egalitarian distribution of wealth, a great sense of family obligation and an abiding sense of shame that colors almost every aspect of life.

Scholars say that the system in Japan almost never breeds dependence, and they suggest that the Japanese approach has emphasized the work ethic and the importance of family ties.

Caseworkers rigorously check applicants and drop by their homes regularly to make sure that they do not have such banned luxuries as cars or air conditioners. Fraud seems extremely rare.

For all these reasons, the welfare system seems to have broad public support in Japan. In fact, instead of grumbling about welfare mothers in Cadillacs, people sometimes carp about how the authorities are too harsh to the poor.

"This system is financed by the taxpayers, so it's natural that we should be rigorous," said Tokuyuki Kase, an official in the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Tokyo. "Our standards are very strict."

Yet, if the absence of a broad public safety net focuses people's minds on the need to stay on the tightrope, it is also clear that when some people inevitably do slip, there is often nothing to save

See WELFARE, Page 7

Fort Worth Star-Telegram/The Associated Press

David Graham and Diane Zamora celebrating their high school graduation after they both were appointed to U.S. service academies.

Sex, Guilt and Anger: A Texas Murder

2 Honor Students, Now at Service Academies, Accused in Slaying

By Sam Howe Verhovek
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — It is one murder, says a police detective in Texas, with two teenage suspects and three motives: "his guilt, her anger and their passion for each other."

The killing is sending shock waves through two small towns near Fort Worth, where the two suspects were academic and athletic standouts in high school. And it has disturbed two of the top U.S. military academies, where the suspects were enrolled a few weeks ago after being nominated for their commissions by their local congressmen.

The suspects, David Christopher Graham of the U.S. Air Force Academy and Diane Zamora of the U.S. Naval Academy, two 18-year-olds said to share a love of planes and physics, are now in jail on murder charges. During the summer, they announced plans to be married on Aug. 13, 2000, right after graduation.

Their victim, the police say, was a young female track star who was killed after engaging in a one-day fling with Mr. Graham last fall. The encounter apparently began on a school bus as their cross-country track team was returning home from a meet in Lubbock.

According to the police account, the killing came about after Mr. Graham, who was described by officials at Mansfield High School on Monday as one of the brightest students in the school, confessed his indiscretion. Miss Zamora, his girlfriend and a National Honor Society student and student-council member at her high school in nearby Crowley, flew into a rage and said that her rival should be killed.

And so, the police said, she was.

The victim, 16-year-old Adrianne

See MURDER, Page 8

Fort Worth Star-Telegram/The Associated Press

Adrianne Jones — the victim. She was hit with a barbell and shot.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	18 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

AGENDA

Perot Picks His Running Mate

DALLAS (AP) — Pat Choate, a political economist and author, will be Ross Perot's running mate on the Reform Party ticket for the presidency, according to Republicans and members of the Reform Party.

Mr. Choate, who with Mr. Perot wrote a book attacking the North American Free Trade Agreement, has traveled the country promoting the Texas billionaire as the best alternative to the two major party presidential candidates.

A Republican friend of Mr. Choate's said he was told Tuesday afternoon that he was Mr. Perot's choice. A senior Reform Party official said that Mr. Choate had accepted Mr. Perot's offer.

Dow Jones Down 6.66 5727.18

Trib Index Down 0.01% 137.01

The Dollar

New York.	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.5105	1.4995
Pound	1.5553	1.5572
Yen	109.88	109.25
FF	5.1575	5.113

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UN Backs Test Ban

The United Nations General Assembly voted overwhelmingly Tuesday to endorse a treaty that would ban all explosions to test nuclear bombs, opening the way to its signing by UN member states.

The vote does not mean that the treaty can go into effect: India says it will block the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, arguing that it is unfair because it does not force nations to destroy their nuclear arsenals. (Page 8)

Miss Italy / **Pageant Turns Into 'Psychodrama'**

An 'Exotic' Italian Beauty

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Can a black woman, a Caribbean immigrant who has lived in Italy for four years, be a symbol of Italian female beauty?

If she is Denny Mendez, 18, who was crowned Miss Italy 1996 over the weekend, the answer is yes; although the question is still under heated debate.

"How did a beauty contest turn into a mini-national psychodrama?" the newspaper La Repubblica asked Monday morning, in one of the dozens of commentaries that have used Miss Mendez's victory to analyze racial tolerance in Italy, the relative nature of beauty and, above all, what it means to be Italian.

The controversy began days before the final competition Saturday. Two members of the Miss Italy jury were suspended for saying that Miss Mendez, as a black woman, could not represent Italian beauty.

One, Alba Parietti, a television announcer who was later reinstated, defended herself against charges of racism, questioning whether China would accept a Miss China without almond-shaped eyes, or if a nonblack African could become Miss Senegal.

In what many say was a backlash of sympathy, Miss Mendez swept to victory in the judges' vote on Saturday, buoyed by a third of the call-in vote, which was phoned in by over a million of the 13 million Italians — 81 percent of the viewing public — who were watching the pageant live.

Since then, Miss Mendez, a naturalized Italian citizen who moved here from the Dominican Republic when her mother married an Italian, has held her own, defending her victory.

"I know that I don't represent Italian beauty," she told one newspaper interviewer, "but they elected me, so what am I supposed to do — refuse?"

But at the core of the continuing debate is Italy's changing identity — from a relatively homogenous society to one that in recent years has accepted a growing population of non-European immigrants.

Even Prime Minister Romano Prodi had a comment on the Miss Italy results. "Italy is changing," he said. "We also have black soccer players, and now this too is a sign."

Officially, there are just under a million foreigners living in Italy, a country with a population of 56 million — although that figure does not include either naturalized Italians like Miss Mendez, or the hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants.

Blacks are a small minority of immigrants, most of whom come from North Africa, Albania, or the Balkans.

Compared with Germany, with its long tradition of "guest workers," or France or Britain, which have a history of taking in immigrants from former colonies, the number of foreign-born in Italy is relatively low. But as commentators have pointed out, Italy, which not long ago was a country of emigrants, is having trouble adapting to the notion that it has become a land of immigrants.

"Italy became a land of immigration without ever deciding to, and, in some cases, without ever wanting to," Guido Bolaffi wrote in La Repubblica on Saturday.

Some commentators have suggested that the vote to crown Miss Mendez was an attempt by the Italian judges and viewers to go out of their way to prove to themselves and others that Italy, too, is ready to accept a multi-ethnic identity.

"The contest ended under a sort of blackmail," said Enrico Mentana, a judge who is a producer of one of Italy's main television news programs and who voted for another contestant. "Not to elect Denny would mean looking like a class-B country."

Mr. Mentana said Miss Mendez was neither the most beautiful contestant, nor the most beautiful foreign immigrant. "She is exotic," he said, "like the women whom Italians who spend their vacations in Cuba find attractive."

But others have noted that few Italians complained about Fiona May, a British black athlete who won a silver medal competing for Italy in the long jump at the Olympic Games in Atlanta.

Nor, they noted, do they challenge George Weah, a black Liberian with a French passport, who plays for the AC Milan soccer team.

Commenting on the furor over the Miss Italy case, Gianni Vattimo, an Italian philosopher, said the test was not over whether Miss Mendez won the Miss Italy title, but over whether she was allowed to compete.

"To dismiss a black soccer player because he is black is racist," he told the leftist newspaper L'Unita. "To get annoyed because he plays well is less significant."

Domenico Stinellis/The Associated Press

Denny Mendez, elected Miss Italy 1996, being kissed by her mother and father. Born Dominican, she became an Italian citizen three months ago when her mother remarried.

■ Dancing Around Racism

A headline in La Repubblica said, "The black Miss divides Italy in two." The Associated Press reported. In voting for Miss Mendez, "many sought to rid themselves of any suspicion of racism," a journalist, Enzo Biagi, said in an interview on RAI state television.

A television anchorman who was a judge for the contest, Enrico Mentana, said the jurors in part voted for Miss Mendez to avoid being considered racist. He added that Miss Mendez would not solve the problem of immigrants, however, as Italians voted for her "but then continue to hate the gypsies who, say, live on their doorsteps."

A Corriere della Sera columnist, Beppe Severgnini, said many voted for Miss Mendez out of sympathy for the underdog.

For U.S. Voters Abroad, Here's How to Get Help

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Federal and state election officials are preparing to assist Americans abroad who wish to vote absentee in the Nov. 5 general elections.

Under federal law, citizens abroad can register and vote in the state where they last lived before leaving the United States, even if they have no residence there, have no intention of returning, and have not lived there for many years.

To register and request an absentee ballot, eligible overseas citizens must fill out and mail a Federal Post Card Application, according to U.S. officials. The application is available at all U.S. embassies and consulates, at overseas military installations, from the Federal Voting Assistance Program office in the Pentagon, and from various nongovernmental organizations abroad.

The Federal Post Card Application is a one-page form that includes questions about the place of last voting or last registration.

The required information varies from state to state and voters are cautioned to make sure that all the necessary information is included.

Assistance in filling out the application is available at embassies, consulates and most other places where the forms are available as well as from the Voting Assistance Program in Washington. Overseas citizens may call voting assistance officials on toll-free numbers from 49 countries (listed below). The program can be reached by e-mail at fvapfvo.osd.mil.

All but two states accept the Federal Post Card Application as a valid ballot request, regardless of whether the voter has registered prior to submission of the post card form. For such voters, registration is either waived or considered accomplished on submission of the application.

In Kentucky and Rhode Island, the Federal Post Card Application is considered a request for a state registration form which must be filled in and returned to the county clerk. It must arrive no less than 28 days before the election in Kentucky, 30 days in Rhode Island. Voters from those states need to allow enough time for the extra mailing.

The deadline for receipt of the Federal Post Card Application from registered voters varies from about a week to the day before the election, depending on the state. For nonregistered voters the deadline is usually 30 days prior to the election.

Three states, Alabama, Mississippi and Vermont, require a notarized oath from first-time registrants. Florida requires that the oath be either notarized or witnessed by two persons over the age of 18. Notaries are available at all embassies and consulates.

Nearly three-quarters of the states allow voters to fax their completed applications to county voting officials. Voters in 18 states can receive their ballots by fax, and in 11 states, they can return their voted ballots by fax.

When faxing either the Federal Post Card Application or the completed ballot, voters are advised that the hard copy should always be mailed to the appropriate state election official.

Voting officials advise voters to always return the ballot, even if they are sure it will not arrive in time to be counted. The officials noted that some states will count late ballots if they are postmarked before election day.

Voters can also take advantage of a service initiated by The Federated League of Americans Around the Globe and DHL Worldwide Express. DHL will allow overseas Americans to use its 1,700 office worldwide to send Federal Post Card Applications and voted absentee ballots back to the United States at no cost. The applications should be brought to DHL offices by Sep. 20 and voted ballots by Oct 25. A list of DHL sites is available from the DHL Web site on the Internet (http://www.dhl.com/).

The Federated League of Americans Around the Globe, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization of overseas citizens, will provide voting information at its own Web site (http://www.flaag.org/).

If voters do not receive their absentee ballots, they may be able to use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot, which can be obtained at all embassies and consulates. The Write-In Absentee Ballot must be received by local election officials before the deadline for receipt of regular absentee ballots.

Overseas voters are reminded that under federal law, voting in federal elections cannot by itself subject the voter to any federal, state, or local tax liability.

Voting officials urge citizens to bring any problems they encounter in the voting process to the attention of embassy or consular voting assistance officers or to the Federal Voting Assistance Program itself.

International Toll-Free Numbers for the Federal Voting Assistance Program:

Antigua: 1-800-326-0220; Australia: 0014-800-128-509.
Bahamas: 180-995-09-20; Bahrain: 800-621; Barbados: 800-534-2104; Belgium: 078-111-455; Bermuda: 800-623-0077; Brazil: 00-800-926-5585.
Canada 800-995-0920; Chile: 00-030-3071; Colombia: 980-12-0896; Costa Rica: 001-800-892-5446.
Denmark: 800-10-169; Dominican Republic: 800-751-7131.
Finland: 9800-156-284; France: 059-00-156.
Germany: 013-081-9277; Greece: 008-001-22-586.
Hong Kong: 800-6984; Hungary: 00-800-11-158.
Ireland: 1-800-557-083; Israel: 177-102-4012; Italy: 1-678-72-444; Indonesia: 00-800-1-923-3685.
Japan: 0031-11-2429.
Liechtenstein: 1-155-4514; Luxembourg: 0-800-2499.
Malaysia: 800-2170; Mexico: 95-800-010-1438; Monaco: 0,59-00-156.
Netherlands: 06-022-2499; Netherlands Antilles: 001-800-753-0767; New Zealand: 0-800-44-0799; Norway: 800-12093.
Panama: 0083-28027-4197; Philippines: 1-800-116-0009; Portugal: 0501-8-13-035.
San Marino: 1-678-72-444; Singapore: 800-7510; Spain: 900-93-1108; Sweden: 020-793-503; Switzerland: 155-4514.
Taiwan: 0080-10-3153; Thailand: 001-800-1-1-923-6685; Trinidad & Tobago: 1-800-934-7340.
United Kingdom: 0-800-895-7403; Uruguay: 000-411-923-7985.
Vatican City: 1678-72-4444.

NASA Test Rocket Flew Past Jetliner

The Associated Press

WALLOPS ISLAND, Virginia — Federal officials have confirmed that a NASA rocket launched last month hurtled past a Boeing 757 jetliner, startling its pilot.

The rocket missed the American Airlines jet by more than three miles (five kilometers), a National Transportation Safety Board spokesman, Peter Goelz, said in Washington.

The 15-foot (5-meter) rocket, launched Aug. 29 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Wallops Island Flight Center on Virginia's eastern shore, carried classified research experiments for the Department of Defense.

The incident took place as American Airlines Flight 1170 flew over Wallops Island en route to Boston from San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The pilot reported seeing a missile, and the National Transportation Safety Board was looking into the matter because of heightened concern about air safety after the explosion of TWA Flight 800 off Long Island on July 17.

A NASA spokesman, Keith Koehler, said he was confident that the board would conclude that NASA had followed proper safety procedures and that the rocket had posed no threat to the jet.

The Wallops center, on a remote barrier island, has been launching rockets for decades into a zone of restricted air space that stretches over the Atlantic Ocean.

The rocket in question had a routine flight and dropped into the water, Mr. Koehler said NASA radar detected no aircraft within the restricted zone.

■ TWA Fuel Tank Reassembled

Investigators reassembling the TWA jet have added two pieces of the center fuel tank, The Associated Press reported from Smithtown, New York.

Investigators were trying to determine whether the explosion of the fuel tank was the original explosion that caused the Boeing 747 to crash or a secondary explosion set off by a bomb or a missile. About 60 percent of the fuel tank now has been recovered.

Paris Court Rejects Bomb Victims' Suit

The Associated Press

PARIS — A French court threw out a lawsuit Tuesday by subway bombing victims who sought damages from five French publications that ran pictures of them bloodied and stunned.

The photos were taken July 25, 1995, after a bomb exploded on a train in the Saint Michel subway station in Paris, killing eight people and wounding nearly 100.

The court cited a European convention that guarantees freedom of information and expression.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Manila Says It Upgrades Airports

MANILA (AP) — The Philippines is upgrading its airports and training air traffic personnel, aviation officials said Tuesday in response to accusations that at least 13 near-accidents have occurred since June 1994.

On Monday, Representative Hernando Perez, a former secretary of transportation, asserted that aviation officials had deliberately kept the 13 incidents secret to cover up safety problems.

An operations officer of the Air Transportation Office, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said there was no intentional attempt to keep the incidents quiet. He said safety problems have been identified and remedied.

Singaporeans Encouraged to Smile

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Singapore said Tuesday that it would start a campaign to persuade people to smile for tourists and make welcome the country's 7 million visitors a year.

The Singapore Tourist Promotion Board said the campaign would kick off with "Smile, Singapore" television and newspaper advertisements and posters in underground trains and bus shelters.

McDonald's has opened its first restaurant in Russia outside Moscow, inaugurating a $3 million outlet in St. Petersburg on Tuesday. The company plans to open seven more in the city this year, the Interfax news agency said *(AP)*

A cholera outbreak in Manila that left at least six people dead is now under control, the Philippine government said Tuesday. *(AP)*

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
A front will spark thunderstorms over the eastern third of the nation Thursday and Friday, while cool, dry air heads eastward from the central and northern Plains to the Midwest. The front will stall in the East with clouds and rain as Hurricane Hortensia brings heavy rains to the Bahamas.

Europe
Partly sunny and cool across most of England with some sun and a few showers. Much of central and northern Europe will be rainy, windy and very cool for the season. A storm developing in the Mediterranean will spread showers and thunderstorms across Italy Thursday and Friday.

Asia
Showers in Beijing Thursday, then some sunshine through Saturday. Tokyo and Seoul will be mainly dry and comfortable. Hong Kong and Singapore will be steamy with some showers. Heavy monsoon downpours will occur across southern Vietnam, and soaking rains are in store for southern China.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	22/71	16/61 pc	22/71	14/57 c
Amsterdam	13/55	9/48 r	16/61	7/44 r
Antalya	30/86	3/37 pc	23/73	6/43 s
Athens	28/73	20/68 pc	29/84	23/73 s
Barcelona	19/66	16/61 c	18/64	14/57 r
Belgrade	22/71	9/48 pc	23/73	16/61 t
Berlin	16/59	9/48 pc	18/61	8/46 sh
Brussels	14/57	9/48 r	16/61	7/44 r
Budapest	19/66	10/50 pc	23/73	12/53 s
Copenhagen	12/53	11/52 c	16/61	5/41 r
Costa Del Sol	19/66	16/61 r	19/66	15/59 r
Dublin	17/62	11/52 pc	18/64	11/52 s
Edinburgh	18/64	8/46 c	16/61	8/46 pc
Florence	29/73	15/59 pc	22/71	16/61 r
Frankfurt	15/59	7/44 pc	16/61	8/46 sh
Geneva	21/70	7/44 s	21/70	6/43 pc
Helsinki	11/52	7/44 sh	11/52	5/41 r
Istanbul	22/71	13/55 s	25/77	18/64 pc
Las Palmas	23/73	17/62 s	23/73	18/64 pc
Lisbon	21/70	16/61 pc	23/73	13/55 pc
London	16/61	11/52 r	17/62	8/46 pc
Madrid	21/70	12/53 r	22/71	9/48 c
Mallorca	18/64	16/61 c	18/64	16/61 r
Milan	24/75	12/53 s	24/75	12/53 pc
Moscow	13/55	8/46 c	14/57	7/44 t
Munich	18/61	9/43 c	19/64	9/43 pc
Nice	22/71	17/62 pc	22/71	16/61 c
Oslo	11/52	9/48 r	12/53	3/37 r
Paris	16/61	8/46 c	17/62	8/43 c
Prague	18/61	7/44 c	17/62	6/43 c
Reykjavik	17/62	9/48 c	14/57	11/52 r
Rome	23/73	18/64 c	28/82	18/64 pc
St. Petersburg	12/53	8/46 r	13/55	8/46 sh
Stockholm	11/52	4/39 c	12/53	8/46 c
Strasbourg	18/64	9/48 c	20/68	6/43 pc
Vienna	10/50	7/44 sh	12/53	8/43 r
Venice	21/70	13/55 pc	21/70	14/57 t
Vienna	17/62	9/48 c	19/66	10/50 c
Warsaw	13/55	6/43 r	15/59	6/46 c
Zurich	19/66	8/46 pc	19/66	7/44 pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	40/104	27/80 s	41/106	27/80 s
Beirut	28/79	19/66 s	27/80	21/70 s
Cairo	31/88	18/61 s	34/93	18/66 s
Damascus	31/88	14/57 s	33/91	13/55 s
Jerusalem	27/80	13/55 s	28/82	14/57 s
Luxor	37/98	17/62 s	39/100	18/64 s
Riyadh	41/106	23/73 s	41/106	23/73 s

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	13/55	3/37 r	9/48	2/35 r
Atlanta	28/84	19/66 c	30/86	19/61 pc
Boston	27/80	16/61 s	30/86	14/57 c
Chicago	26/79	12/53 pc	30/86	9/48 pc
Dallas	34/93	19/66 pc	33/91	18/64 s
Denver	25/77	11/52 pc	29/84	11/52 s
Detroit	27/80	14/57 pc	20/68	9/48 r
Honolulu	32/89	23/73 pc	34/93	25/77 pc
Houston	33/91	18/64 s	33/91	19/64 pc
Los Angeles	29/84	19/66 s	27/80	19/66 pc
Miami	32/89	24/75 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
Minneapolis	20/68	9/48 s	18/64	9/48 pc
Montreal	21/70	9/48 pc	21/70	10/50 c
Nassau	33/91	26/79 pc	33/91	25/79 pc
New York	27/80	16/64 pc	24/75	16/61 c
Orlando	32/89	23/73 t	33/91	23/73 pc
Phoenix	41/106	27/80 pc	37/98	25/79 pc
San Fran.	23/73	13/55 s	21/70	13/55 pc
Seattle	24/75	13/55 s	22/71	13/55 pc
Toronto	22/71	11/52 pc	19/66	9/48 r
Vancouver	29/79	13/55 s	19/66	9/48 pc
Washington	29/84	19/66 c	27/80	16/64 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hca, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bali	31/88	21/70 s	31/88	22/71 pc
Bangkok	31/88	27/80 r	32/89	24/75 r
Beijing	32/89	19/66 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Bombay	29/84	24/75 t	29/84	23/73 r
Calcutta	32/89	25/77 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Chiang Mai	31/88	23/73 r	32/89	22/71 r
Colombo	29/82	24/75 t	28/82	24/75 sh
Hanoi	32/89	28/79 pc	32/89	28/79 pc
Ho Chi Minh	33/89	24/75 sh	33/91	25/77 r
Hong Kong	31/88	25/77 pc	30/86	25/77 pc
Islamabad	42/107	24/75 s	42/107	28/79 s
Jakarta	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Karachi	34/93	25/77 s	33/91	25/77 s
K. Lumpur	33/91	24/75 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
K. Kinabalu	32/89	23/73 c	31/88	22/71 pc
Manila	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 r
New Delhi	34/93	25/77 pc	37/98	27/80 pc
Phnom Penh	30/86	28/79 t	32/89	25/77 c
Phuket	31/88	27/80 r	32/89	24/75 r
Rangoon	31/88	27/80 t	31/88	25/77 r
Seoul	29/84	19/61 s	28/82	17/62 s
Shanghai	29/84	22/71 c	28/82	22/71 pc
Singapore	32/89	23/73 c	32/89	22/71 pc
Taipei	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Tokyo	24/75	14/57 s	23/73	15/59 s
Vientiane	32/89	27/80 pc	32/89	28/79 pc

Africa

Algiers	28/97	18/64 s	28/82	15/59 s
Cape Town	14/57	5/41 s	9/48	1/34 s
Casablanca	19/66	13/55 pc	19/66	14/57 pc
Harare	23/73	15/61 t	28/79	13/55 r
Lagos	27/80	22/71 pc	27/80	22/71 c
Nairobi	27/80	14/57 pc	27/80	13/55 pc
Tunis	37/98	24/75 s	38/100	19/66 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	21/70	8/46 s	21/70	12/53 pc
Caracas	33/91	26/79 pc	33/91	26/79 pc
Lima	20/68	19/66 pc	20/68	19/66 pc
Mexico City	22/71	13/55 c	23/73	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	18/64 c	23/73	17/62 pc
Santiago	23/73	8/43 s	19/66	7/44 s

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	15/59 sh	17/62	14/57 r
Sydney	22/71	15/61 pc	24/75	12/53 pc

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Austria +	022-903-014	Guam	950-1366	New Zealand	0-800-760-877	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
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Bahrain	800-777	Honduras ▲	121	Nicaragua (all other)	02-171	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
Barbados ++	1-800-534-0642	Hong Kong	800-1877	Norway +	800-19877	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Belgium +	0800-10014	Hungary +	00+800-01-877	Palau +	02-222	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
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Bulgaria ▲	00-800-1010	Italy +	172-1877	Poland +	00-800-111-3115		
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Colombia	980-13-0010	Jordan	18-800-777	Russia (Moscow) +	155-6133		
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THE AMERICAS

The Sound of Whitewater Silence: A Deep Legal Puzzle

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The determined stance of Susan McDougal, a former business partner of Bill Clinton's, to go to jail rather than testify about his role in the Whitewater case, has puzzled legal experts and analysts.

One political scientist dismissed her as "a very strange woman." A legal expert said, however, that he thought she was engaged in a canny game to reduce her prison sentence or to get her legal bills paid.

Several analysts agreed, in any case, that even if Mrs. McDougal were to relent and testify, only the most damning and plausible of charges against the president or his wife would be likely to influence the presidential election on Nov. 5.

Mrs. McDougal was taken Monday to a county jail in Conway, Arkansas, her hands in cuffs, her feet manacled.

A federal judge in Little Rock cited her for contempt last week for refusing to testify before a grand jury that is examining the Whitewater case. He gave her until Monday to reconsider or to go to jail for up to 18 months — the period for which the grand jury is impaneled — beginning immediately. She was already scheduled to begin a two-year prison term on Sept. 30 for a Whitewater-related fraud conviction.

"No one's asked me not to tell this story," she said Monday. But she added that she could not trust the special Whitewater prosecutor, Kenneth Starr, to pursue the truth independently. She accused him of partisanship.

Mrs. McDougal's willingness to face jail rather than testify has piqued interest in the case.

Paul F. Rothstein, a law professor at Georgetown University in Washington, noted that while Mrs. McDougal portrays herself as motivated by loyalty and principle, she could have taken the witness stand and said, "I don't know anything," or "Mr. Clinton's account is truthful."

"It looks to me like a bargaining stratagem," he said, "playing both ends against the middle. She would like for the president or his friends or their representatives to pay for first-rate legal representation, but she wants to see if other parties ante up even better, if the independent counsel could somehow reduce her sentence to zero, or probation.

"So she's not revealing what she might have to say, but holding out a tantalizing proposition to both sides," Mr. Rothstein continued. "And it's all couched in a little-old me package, which is very effective."

Should a major Whitewater scandal erupt, the Clintons — who invested in the real estate venture with Mrs. McDougal and her former husband, James B. McDougal, in the late 1970s — will be politically and legally vulnerable, said Larry Sabato, professor of government at the University of Virginia.

Such a scandal is "the one thing that you can imagine changing the result of the election," he said.

"But it would have to be cataclysmic, and there would have to be a smoking gun."

Mr. Rothstein agreed: "People who the polls show are for Clinton seem to be taking the attitude that he may have some flaws, he may even have done some things wrong, but he's on 'our' side."

The McDougals and Clintons have financial and social ties that go back almost two decades. But Mr. McDougal, who was convicted May 28 of bank fraud and conspiracy charges in the Whitewater case, faces up to 84 years in prison and has elected to cooperate with Mr. Starr's inquiry.

He has asked his former wife to cooperate as well, she said.

Mrs. McDougal said last week that Mr. Starr offered to keep her out of prison if she worked with investigators, while threatening additional charges if she refused to do so. Mr. Starr later denied that.

Mr. Sabato, who described Mrs. McDougal as a "very strange woman," noted that she also faces what he said was a strong case against her in California. She is accused of taking more than $150,000 from Zubin Mehta, conductor of the Israel Philharmonic, while working for his wife.

Mrs. McDougal's charge that Mr. Starr, a Republican, is politically motivated is unlikely to carry much weight beyond the court of public opinion, legal experts said Tuesday.

Michael Klarman, a law professor at the University of Virginia, said Mr. Starr was clearly within his rights and his mandate in asking Mrs. McDougal about the Clintons' involvement in Whitewater.

The White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, has declined to comment on Mrs. McDougal's decision.

Dole Team Scrambles To Reignite Campaign

By Katharine Q. Seelye
New York Times Service

MURFREESBORO, Tennessee — In a sign of growing concern among congressional Republicans that Bob Dole could lead the party to a rout in November, the Republican candidate for president plans to visit Capitol Hill on Wednesday for a strategy briefing with party leaders.

The campaign's current strategy of hammering home Mr. Dole's tax-cutting plan appears already to be undergoing a subtle shift.

With Mr. Dole unable to gain on President Bill Clinton in the polls or to make national headlines, his campaign is putting a greater emphasis on character, which could signal a more negative turn in the campaign.

Mr. Dole is still emphasizing his tax-cutting plan, but in a tacit acknowledgment that it has not inspired voters, he is reaching for new ways to explain it. At the same time, the campaign is highlighting values and plans to broadcast a two-minute commercial, produced by its new media team, that reflects this broadened approach.

Since a week after the Republican convention in mid-August, Mr. Dole has been struggling to get himself on the network news. Part of his problem has been that major events such as fighting in Iraq and various hurricanes have blotted out political stories.

But the Dole campaign has not staged big events or made bold strokes that would bring it more attention. It is staging small events in small towns, generating local headlines but not national news.

In part, Mr. Dole is trying to stay "on message," drilling his economic plan into each new audience, who, polls show, are largely skeptical of his promise to both balance the budget and cut taxes. At the same time, he almost never says anything new about his plan for the media to herald.

"We're sticking with the economic plan as the backbone of our message," Nelson Warfield, Mr. Dole's press spokesman, said Tuesday. "But there are obviously different parts of the package."

The new push on character is largely evident in the appearance of William Bennett, the former drug czar, education secretary and self-described keeper of the nation's values, who has been traveling with Mr. Dole this week.

At a rally in Baker, Louisiana, on Tuesday, Mr. Bennett told a crowd of about 300 people sweltering under a blazing sun on the site of a former plantation, "What is more important than the character of our president?"

Mr. Bennett, author of "The Book of Virtues," plopped himself down earlier with reporters on Mr. Dole's campaign plane. "Virtue is here," he pronounced, going on to describe President Clinton as "one of the most unprincipled major public figures of recent history."

U.S. Senate Backs Bill To Deny Recognition Of Same-Sex Marriages

The Associated Press

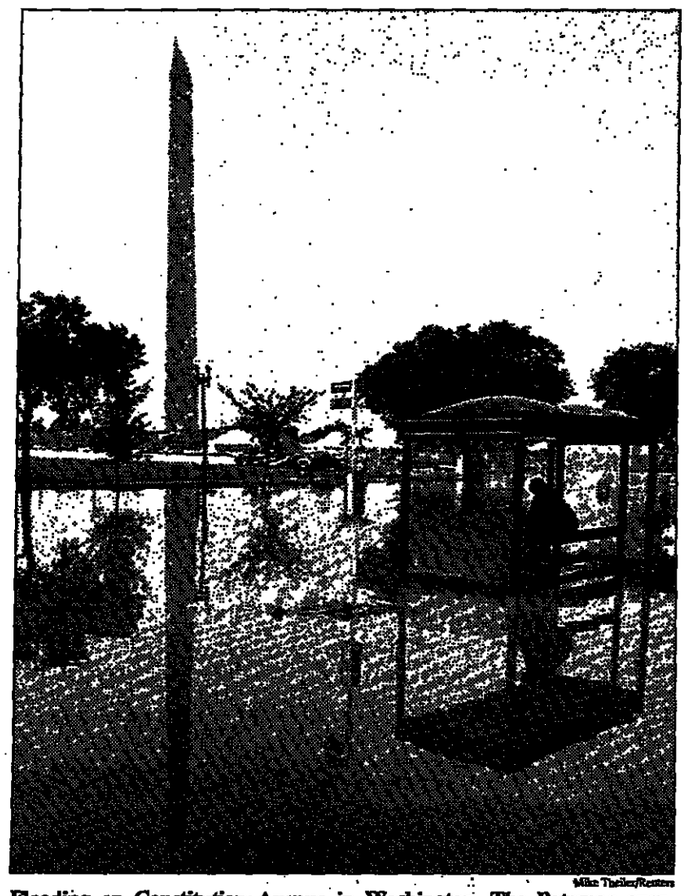
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate gave final congressional approval Tuesday to a bill that would deny federal recognition of gay marriages and let states refuse to accept such unions licensed in other states.

Senators voted, 85 to 14, for the Defense of Marriage Act, which would define marriage in federal law as a legal union between one man and one woman. Supporters of the bill called it a commonsense response to a lawsuit going to trial Tuesday that could lead Hawaii to become the first state to issue marriage licenses to gay couples.

The bill does not bar any state from legalizing gay marriages within its own boundaries but other states would be freed from having to recognize them as lawful. The House has already approved similar legislation.

In a separate vote the Senate rejected a bill outlawing job discrimination against homosexuals.

"This bill would validate a lifestyle that is unacceptable," said the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott of Mississippi.



Mike Theiler/Reuters

Flooding on Constitution Avenue in Washington. The Potomac overflowed from rains brought by the hurricane called Fran, then receded.

Hurricane Lashes Puerto Rico

The Associated Press

BOQUERON, Puerto Rico — A hurricane pounded Puerto Rico with 15 inches of torrential rain Tuesday, blacking out much of the island, sending rivers over their banks and washing away cars. Five people were killed and 18 were missing and feared dead.

Governor Pedro Rossello said 90 percent of Puerto Rico's 3.6 million people were without electricity and drinkable water. He added that he would ask Washington to declare a disaster so the island could receive emergency assistance.

Among the dead was a 2-year-old boy who was killed in a mudslide in the southwestern community of Guanica. The body of a second storm-related fatality, a 50-year-old woman, was found in a car in the nearby town of Lares.

The eye of the hurricane crossed over southwestern Puerto Rico before dawn Tuesday with winds of 80 miles per hour (130 kilometers per hour), and headed across the Mona Passage at 12 miles per hour toward the eastern tip of the Dominican Republic. The hurricane, the fifth of the season in the Atlantic and designated Hortense, is expected to head toward the Turks and Caicos Islands and the southernmost Bahamas.

Forecasters say the storm has a 10 percent chance of striking Palm Beach, Florida, sometime Thursday. Meteorologists say the storm would more likely target the Northeast later this week.

■ Waters Recede in U.S. Capital

The Potomac River's waters have receded, leaving mud and debris on many Washington-area roads, as officials begin to assess how much damage the previous hurricane, called Fran, left in its wake, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Studies Call 3-Strikes Law A Foul Tip

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite widespread publicity as 24 states and the U.S. government rushed to pass tough "three strikes and you're out" laws in the last three years, the statutes have rarely been used and they have had little effect on crime rates, according to two new studies and interviews with prison officials.

The major exception is California, where at least 16,707 people have been sentenced under the new state law and where state officials say the crime rate has dropped as a result.

But in at least six states that have three-strikes laws — which borrow baseball terminology and often mandate a life sentence for criminals who have committed three felonies — no one has yet been convicted under the statutes, and in five others there have been three or fewer convictions.

"Three strikes turns out to be pretty much 'much ado about nothing,' " said James Austin, executive vice president of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in Washington and co-author of one of the new reports.

It was commissioned by the National Institute of Justice, the research arm of the Justice Department.

The second study of the new laws was conducted by the Campaign for an Effective Crime Policy, an advocacy group in Washington.

It reached the same conclusions as the report by Mr. Austin.

He noted that the crime rates had fallen in the United States in the last three years.

Criminologists generally believe that the recent decrease in the crime rate stems from a variety of factors that are difficult to measure in isolation.

They include the aging of the baby-boom generation; more aggressive police strategies; the spread of innovative crime prevention programs; tougher gun control laws; and a tripling in the number of Americans in prison since 1980.

ELECTION NOTES

Dole Faces Lawsuit Over 'Soul Man'

WASHINGTON — The owners of the 1960s Motown hit "Soul Man" have told Bob Dole in an onimous-sounding letter that a version of the song being played at his campaign rallies — sporting the reprise "I'm a Dole Man" — is a violation of copyright law that is "tantamount to theft."

The letter orders the campaign to "immediately cease and desist" playing the song and demands that it produce a list of past renditions so the owners can assess damages, which they said could reach $100,000 per play under U.S. law.

The letter states that Rondor Music International holds the rights to license "Soul Man" and holds the power to approve or reject any changes to the song.

The Dole campaign has played its version of "Soul Man" at campaign events for weeks. But Mary Lee Ryan, vice president for business affairs at Rondor, said it only recently came to the attention of one of the authors, David Porter, who wrote the song in 1967 with Isaac Hayes.

The Dole campaign had no immediate comment. *(NYT)*

Farrakhan Wins Praise From Kemp

WASHINGTON — Pressing his message of inclusion to black voters, Jack Kemp has praised the Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, for emphasizing black self-reliance and family values.

Mr. Kemp, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, said he wished he had been invited to speak at the "Million Man March," which Mr. Farrakhan and other black leaders organized last fall in Washington.

"I'm going to set off rockets if this is taken out of context," Mr. Kemp said in an interview published in The Boston Globe, "but I think it's interesting that in America today, in the black community, more and more black church leaders are telling men to be responsible fathers and to be respectful of their wives and women."

Mr. Kemp said he did not agree with all of the teachings of Mr. Farrakhan, who has made statements widely viewed as anti-Semitic, but said that his self-help philosophy was "wonderful."

Mr. Kemp's praise of Mr. Farrakhan came just days before he was set to speak in New York before the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. His comments, no matter how mild, are likely to upset some members of the coalition. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Ross Perot, on his view that politicians are selected and promoted on the basis of their acting ability and their appearance: "O.K., so we found Winston Churchill's identical twin who happened to be born in the USA, and we can run him — one of the greatest leaders of the 20th century. First thing they'd say, 'Well, get a toupee, have him stop smoking cigars, and have him lose 60 pounds.' " *(NYT)*

BOOKS

SERVANT OF THE BONES

By Anne Rice. 387 pages. $26. Knopf.

Reviewed by
Elizabeth Hand

ANNE RICE has never suffered from paucity of ambition. Her delectable Vampire Chronicles almost single-handedly reinvented the Gothic novel for legions of contemporary readers, in the process influencing pop culture — from dandyish Goth bands to Neil Gaiman's Sandman comic books to Francis Ford Coppola's film version of "Dracula."

Rice's epic tale of the Mayfair witches ("The Witching Hour," etc.) got a little silly but was redeemed by lush settings (New Orleans, England, San Francisco) and a supernatural dynasty equally familiar with demons and the occult mysteries of brain surgery. "Memnoch the Devil" gave God a walk-on, a difficult scene to trump, one might think, but then one opens Rice's newest book, "Servant of the Bones," and reads, "This book is dedicated to God."

And thinks, oh dear.

The tale begins with Jonathan, a professorial type "well known in the fields of history, archaeology, Sumerian scholarship," being visited by a demonic and beautiful figure named Azriel. Azriel's physical manifestation is as "a kind young man, with huge black eyes and thick prominent brows, a small thick nose, and a large cherub's mouth" and black hair to die for. In short, a prototypical Ricean hero: Byronic in looks, slightly Luciferian in temperament, troubled but not truly wicked.

Azriel proceeds to dictate his life story to Jonathan (a Ricean narrative trick that is starting to feel a little tired), from his youth as a Hebrew page in ancient Babylon to his most recent corporeal adventures as stand-in for Gregory Belkin, the nefarious leader of a cult known as the Temple of the Mind of God.

Belkin's messianic plans include releasing a strain of the Ebola virus and eradicating most of the world's population. He ain't evil; he's really, really evil. Unfortunately, he's also the blandest of naughty cult leaders, and all the apocalyptic trimmings — doomsday buttons, hidden laboratories, Belkin's gentle Hasidic twin brother — can't obviate this shortcoming.

Rice's novelistic strengths have always been her sensual prose style, an attention to atmosphere and especially spirit of place, and her moving evocation of tormented, if by now overly familiar, supernatural protagonists. None of these strengths is evident in "Servant of the Bones."

Jonathan, a minor though pivotal character, seems a woefully uninformed historian of ancient times, merely the human tabula rasa upon which Azriel etches his tale. Far worse is Azriel himself, whose account of life in Babylon is pocked with painfully anachronistic dialogue.

Only a few scenes in "Servant of the Bones" rise above the mundane. The best of these is the horrific ritual by which Azriel is sacrificed and transformed into the Servant of the Bones.

It's a great, over-the-top scene; unfortunately, it occurs early in the book. By the time Gregory Belkin makes his appearance, nearly midway through the novel, one longs for the roar of a genuine madman to drown out the sound of plot-wheels spinning aimlessly.

Needless to say, Azriel saves the day. Not only does he blow the whistle on Belkin's wicked scheme, he also makes love to Belkin's dying wife, watches the spirit of Belkin's saintly twin ascend the stairway to Heaven, and finally realizes the Meaning of Life: "to love and to learn and to be kind." Eek.

Rice obviously set out to create a Big Book, but "Servant of the Bones," for all its ambition, feels slapdash and hastily written. At one point, Azriel complains, "I would rather God would leave me alone." The Big Guy may well be starting to feel this way about Anne Rice.

Elizabeth Hand, whose most recent novel is "Waking the Moon," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

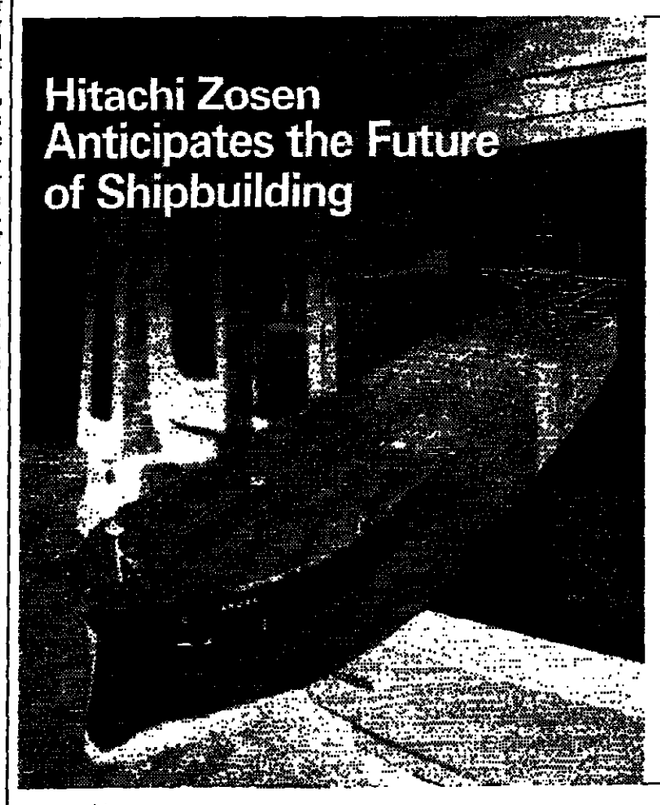
This Week		Last Week	Wks on List
FICTION			
1	EXECUTIVE ORDERS, by Tom Clancy	1	2
2	SERVANT OF THE BONES, by Anne Rice	2	4
3	THE RUNAWAY JURY, by John Grisham	4	15
4	THE LAST DON, by Mario Puzo	3	5
5	CAUSE OF DEATH, by Patricia Cornwell	5	8
6	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	6	132
7	FALLING UP, by Shel Silverstein	7	14
8	THE TENTH INSIGHT, by James Redfield	8	18
9	HOW STELLA GOT HER GROOVE BACK, by Terry McMillan	9	17
10	GODS AND GENERALS, by Jeff Shaara	12	11
11	THE WEDDING, by Julie Garwood		6
12	LILY WHITE, by Susan Isaacs	10	8
13	EXCLUSIVE, by Sandra Brown	11	9
14	CADILLAC JUKEBOX, by James Lee Burke	13	6
15	PASSAGE TO DAWN, by R.A. Salvatore	14	3
NONFICTION			
1	UNLIMITED ACCESS, by Gary Aldrich	2	8
2	THE DILBERT PRINCIPLE, by Scott Adams	1	19
3	UNDAUNTED COURAGE, by Stephen E. Ambrose	4	27
4	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	5	123
5	BAD AS I WANNA BE, by Dennis Rodman with Tim Keown	7	17
6	BARE KNUCKLES AND BACK ROOMS, by Ed Rollins with Tom DeFrank	3	3
7	OUTRAGE, by Vincent Bugliosi	6	12
8	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	8	49
9	THE CHOICE, by Bob Woodward	11	9
10	DOMINIQUE MOCEANU: AN AMERICAN CHAMPION, by Dominique Moceanu as told to Steve Woodward	9	5
11	ALL TOO HUMAN, by Edward Klein		1
12	HOW COULD YOU DO THAT?! by Laura Schlessinger	12	31
13	DRINKING: A Love Story, by Caroline Knapp		6
14	THE AWAKENING HEART, by Betty J. Eadie	13	10
15	JACK AND JACKIE, by Christopher Andersen	15	9
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1	THE ZONE, by Barry Sears with Bill Lawren	2	25
2	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	172
3	SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	3	23
4	THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Deepak Chopra	4	70

Away From Politics

• **A federal judge in Denver has upheld** indictments against Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols that charged them with conspiracy to use "a weapon of mass destruction" in the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City. The defendants' lawyers contended that federal laws making it a crime to use such a weapon to kill people and damage U.S. property were unconstitutional. *(NYT)*

• **A volunteer fire fighter leaped off a 150-foot bridge** into the Hudson River to rescue a woman who had jumped in a suicide attempt. Both the fire fighter, Daniel Santos, and the woman were in serious condition after their jumps from the Tappan Zee Bridge, north of New York City. *(AP)*

• **Arson is suspected** as the cause of a fire at a church in Dallas with a predominantly black congregation, the police said. The blaze caused $100,000 in damage to the Church of the Living God. Dozens of black churches in Southern states have burned under suspicious circumstances in the last year. An equal number of fires have been reported at white churches in the region. *(AP)*



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TOKYO, and OSAKA, JAPAN

Japan Moves to Douse Okinawa Fire

Hashimoto Vows to Reduce U.S. Bases and Develop Industry

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Governor Masahide Ota of Okinawa indicated Tuesday that he might drop his confrontational approach to reducing U.S. military bases in Okinawa after Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said the Japanese government would provide financial support to promote economic development on the southern Japanese islands.

Such action could defuse an emotionally tense situation here for the U.S. military, which has faced angry protests in Okinawa. Mr. Ota, a longtime opponent of the bases, and Mr. Hashimoto have been wrestling over leases for the military bases that are held by about 3,000 anti-war landowners.

During a meeting here, Mr. Hashimoto said he would request $50 million in next year's budget to help Okinawa develop industry, trade and tourism. The prime minister also promised to form a special government panel, composed of Mr. Ota and various cabinet members, to develop new plans for reducing the size and number of bases in Okinawa and creating more private jobs there.

Speaking at a news conference after the meeting, Mr. Hashimoto said: "Thinking back to the very big sacrifice that the Okinawa people endured during World War II, and thinking of the present situation on Okinawa, and also thinking of the pain and the enormous burden that the Okinawa people have endured until today, I humbly reflected whether our effort has been enough. I deeply feel that is important for all Japanese people to share this pain."

Mr. Ota said at the news conference that most of the things that Okinawa had demanded "have been adopted by the national government."

He added: "I feel relieved."

The governor sounded conciliatory about the issue for the first time since it exploded into the forefront of Okinawan politics a year ago, when a 12-year-old girl was raped. Three U.S. servicemen were convicted of the crime.

Mr. Ota flew to Tokyo on Tuesday to present Mr. Hashimoto with the results of a referendum held Sunday, in which 89 percent voted in favor of reducing the U.S. bases. Supporters of the referendum, however, have acknowledged that the turnout was lower than anticipated, probably because of concerns about the economic impact of any cutbacks.

Many of the 28,000 landowners who have renewed their leases and the 8,000 Okinawans who are employed at the bases had urged opponents of the referendum to abstain from voting.

Until now, Mr. Ota has refused to cooperate with Mr. Hashimoto, who is trying to force the remaining 3,000 owners of base property to renew their leases. This has led to concerns that the U.S. military might have to occupy the land illegally next May when the leases expire, or that the central government might have to pass tougher, politically controversial expropriation laws.

Mr. Ota said that Mr. Hashimoto did not ask him if he would end his efforts to block renewal of the base leases. He said he would have to return to Okinawa and discuss the situation with others before deciding what to do next.

For his part, Mr. Hashimoto said, "I am confident that during the 40 minute meeting we built a relationship of trust."

Okinawa contains 75 percent of all the land in Japan that is set aside for the U.S. military, although it accounts for only 0.6 percent of Japan's total land area. Mr. Ota and other Okinawans assert that other regions of Japan should shoulder more of the burden.

Washington agreed in April to return all or part of 11 bases in Okinawa in five to seven years. Mr. Hashimoto has tried to persuade other regions of Japan to absorb some of the operations, but local officials have objected.

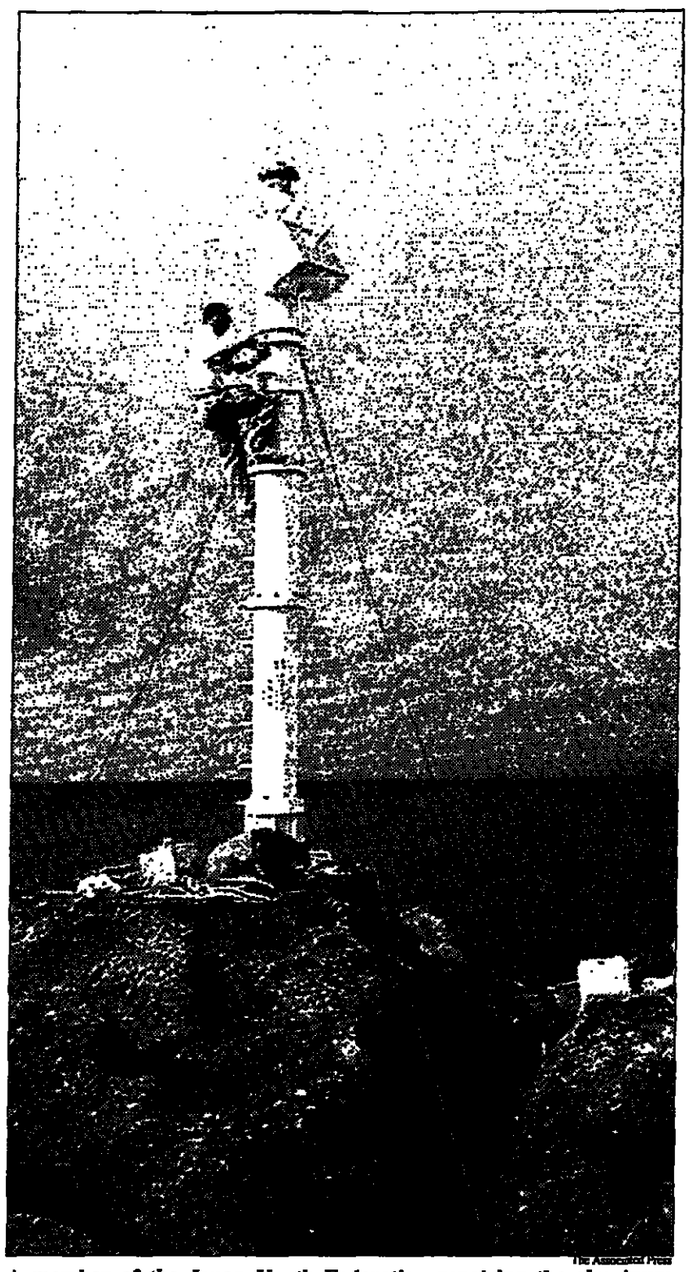
■ U.S. Says It Is Flexible

The State Department says the United States is determined to work with the people of Okinawa to ease the impact of its military presence there, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Nicholas Burns, the department's spokesman, said Monday that the administration was setting up a Special Action Committee on Okinawa.

"This is a process that we hope will help to calm some of the concerns of people on Okinawa," he said.

The results of the referendum on Sunday were not unexpected, but he noted that Japan is bound by its treaty commitment to provide land and facilities for American forces.



The Associated Press

A member of the Japan Youth Federation repairing the aluminum lighthouse the organization erected on the island in the East China Sea.

Down Under, Close Ties

Australia and New Zealand Join in Defense

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

WELLINGTON — As strategic uncertainty in the Asia-Pacific region increases and the cost of military equipment rises, New Zealand and Australia are following European countries in developing closer defense ties that may lead to the formation of a joint armed force.

Both countries have similar military organizations and weapons, and they exercise regularly together. In wars, they have often fought side by side.

Officials say that while there is no discernible threat to either country, there is concern that a widespread arms buildup in Asia, combined with tensions arising from territorial and maritime disputes, could cause conflict that would disrupt vital trade and communication links.

The soaring cost of high-technology weapons is also increasing pressure on New Zealand and Australia to keep defense spending to politically acceptable levels by undertaking joint acquisition of equipment wherever feasible.

"The pressures of money and technology — and the long-term challenge posed by the rapid arms buildup in the region — will inevitably push us in the direction of complementing each other's force structures where this makes sense," said Gerald Hensley, New Zealand's defense secretary.

He said that if France and Germany could begin to contemplate joint forces and the Benelux countries could accept a wide degree of integration of their defense structures, "then Australia and New Zealand must ask themselves whether the same pressures will come to bear here."

New Zealand's 17,000-strong defense force, including reserves, is small but well-trained. When combined with Australia's better-equipped military force of 94,000, it could add significantly to their striking power.

Both countries have reduced military spending in recent years, but the cuts have been heaviest in New Zealand. It is currently spending about 1.4 percent of its gross domestic product on defense, compared with Australia's 2.1 percent. New Zealand's 1995 military budget amounted to the equivalent of nearly $600 million, compared with Australia's $7.4 billion.

"In the financial stringencies of the future, we will have to look at the best complementarity that we can possibly put together," said Ian McLachlan, Australia's defense minister, on a visit to New Zealand earlier this year. "If we are smart, we will make sure that we don't have duplication and that we take augmentation as far as possible."

For the last two years, senior military officials of both countries have been working out ways of coming to each other's assistance in a time of major threat — a process known as augmentation.

The two countries signed an agreement for closer defense relations in 1991, following New Zealand's dispute with the United States over visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered warships.

That dispute led to the suspension of New Zealand from the three-member ANZUS alliance, which includes Australia. Without its U.S. partner, New Zealand found itself much more reliant on Australia in maintaining its defense capabilities, while Australia moved into a closer and more demanding defense relationship with New Zealand.

The two defense forces have developed more than 130 joint training, planning, purchase, support and operational arrangements.

The two countries are also working closely to build up local defense industries. Under one such project, New Zealand is buying two of a series of frigates being built in Australia and has an option to order two more in 1997.

Other areas in which the two may collaborate include the acquisition of maritime helicopters, low-level air defense systems, the upgrading of armored vehicles and maritime air patrol.

"When financial resources are chronically constrained, getting more bang for the same buck and avoiding unnecessary duplication have obvious financial attractions," Mr. Hensley said.

On the other hand, some Australian critics say New Zealand is trying to use closer military ties as a means of deferring increases in defense spending.

Robert Ray, a former Australian defense minister, held out the possibility in 1991 of integrating the two forces within 15 years. Don McKinnon, New Zealand's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has indicated that a joint defense force is unlikely in the immediate future, although it could happen in a crisis.

China Warns Japan on Disputed Islands

Reuters

BEIJING — Beijing warned Tokyo on Tuesday that their relations would be seriously damaged if Japanese rightists returned to a group of disputed islands. Taiwanese lawmakers, meanwhile, urged Taipei to send a military force to the area.

The Chinese government lodged a protest with Tokyo's charge d'affaires in Beijing and said Japan must dismantle any structures built by the rightists on the islands in the East China Sea, called the Senkakus in Japan and the Diaoyus in China.

The rebuilding this week of a makeshift lighthouse on one of the islands at the center of a sovereignty dispute among Tokyo, Beijing and Taipei provoked a storm of Chinese protests.

"The Japanese government must take action to stop these activities," the spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Shen Guofang, said in Beijing.

"These illegal facilities should not continue to exist," he added, referring to the lighthouse and a war memorial that were built on the uninhabited islands.

A spokesman for the Japan Youth Federation, in Tokyo, said six of its members sailed to the islands Monday to repair an aluminum lighthouse there. "It's not a new one," he said. "The lighthouse we built in July was damaged by a typhoon last month."

The Japanese Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that the government did not support the group's reconstruction of the lighthouse.

"The Japanese government does not support the activities, and we sincerely hope that both the Japanese and Chinese people will deal with the Senkaku island issue calmly so it won't affect the friendly relations between Japan and China," said the ministry's spokesman, Hiroshi Hashimoto.

Mr. Shen of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Beijing had lodged a protest with Tokyo and warned of "serious damage" to Chinese-Japanese relations if it allowed "provocative actions" by the rightist groups to continue. He declined to say if China would send troops to patrol the islands.

"The Japanese government has an unshirkable responsibility there," Mr. Shen added. "Any compromise is impossible."

The Japanese charge d'affaires was called to the Foreign Ministry to receive the protest on Tuesday afternoon, an embassy spokesman said.

In Taipei, meanwhile, lawmakers urged their government to assert Taiwan's claim to the islands by sending a military force to the region. The lawmakers said Taipei must act to protect its rights after Tokyo mobilized patrol boats to repel private Taiwan vessels that had tried to reach the islands in recent days. They denounced the government for not taking a stronger stance.

In addition, protesters in Hong Kong demanded that Japan abandon the island group and condemned the United States for letting Tokyo have the archipelago after World War II.

The disputed islands are 300 kilometers (190 miles) west of Okinawa Island and 200 kilometers east of Taiwan.

Tokyo's claim dates from 1895, when Japan defeated China and seized Taiwan and other territories. China has claimed sovereignty over the islands for centuries.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Manila Toughens Stand on Vigilantes

MANILA — President Fidel Ramos of the Philippines, in an effort to make a peace pact with Muslim rebels stick, ordered the armed forces and the police Tuesday to disarm Christian vigilantes in the south who have vowed to fight the deal.

Mr. Ramos said "more forceful measures" would be applied if the group, which calls itself the Mindanao Christians Unified Command, resisted government attempts to persuade them to give up their weapons.

The order came as officials prepared to proclaim Nur Misuari, the Muslim rebel leader, governor of a semiautonomous area in southern Mindanao. It was the first admission that the Christian group posed a security problem. *(Reuters)*

Megawati Queried

JAKARTA — The Indonesian opposition leader Megawati Sukarnoputri was questioned for nearly 11 hours Tuesday at the office of the Jakarta attorney-general, the third time she has been questioned in connection with riots in the city on July 27 in which at least five people died.

"I thank the attorney-general's office. They treated me very well," she said as she left the building.

Sources said Mrs. Megawati was questioned as a witness in a subversion case against Muchtar Pakpahan, an independent union leader, and Budiman Sudjatmiko, leader of the leftist People's Democratic Party. Mr. Sudjatmiko has been accused of being a ringleader in the riots. *(Reuters)*

Taleban Advances

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — The rebel Taleban militia was trying to advance further on Tuesday after capturing the Hisarak district of Nangarhar province in eastern Afghanistan, the Afghan Islamic Press information service reported. Taleban claimed Monday that it had captured Hisarak the previous night in an apparent drive to control the strategic highway from Kabul to Jalalabad, but the council that rules Nangarhar denied that the district had fallen. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Byron Weng, lecturer at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, on rising Chinese nationalism in response to Japan's claims to a disputed chain of islands in the East China Sea, the Diaoyus, known as the Senkakus in Japanese: "Mainland China and Taiwan are still at odds. China and Hong Kong have their problems. We are seeing the unity because the common enemy is easy to identify." *(Reuters)*

Chen Ching-pao, a Nationalist Party lawmaker, urging Taipei to use military force to assert its claim to the islands: "What is the use of spending so much on defense and preparing the military for so long? We would rather lose 1,000 soldiers than lose an inch of territory." *(Reuters)*

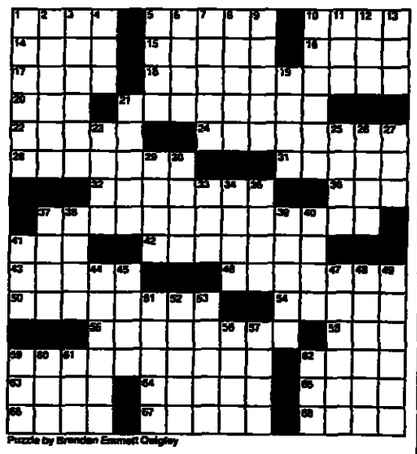
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Epsilon follower
5 Maze choices
10 Diner side dish
14 Tributes in verse
15 Not far off
16 March blower
17 Scouting units
18 Prairie dog?
20 Its job is taxing
21 Calligrapher
22 Hilo hello
24 Angel, perhaps
28 Made of clay
31 High school for Hercule
32 Great valor
36 Kind of trick
37 Dog identification?
41 "My man!"
42 Stanley —— (early auto)
43 Pertaining to element 56
46 Regan's poisoner
50 The Ox-Bow Incident, e.g.
54 Freedom within a relationship
56 Queen's subject
58 Animation unit
59 Play with a dog?
62 Coors drink advertised as "something different"
63 Enroll in
64 "Nixon" director
65 —— instant (at once)
66 Hitch
67 Steve Forbes is surrounded by them
68 Remain undecided

DOWN

1 High signs?
2 Channel swimmer Gertrude
3 Certain muscle
4 Donkey's uncle
5 Reduce, as expenses
6 Like —— out of hell
7 Scout's rider
8 More colossal
9 Noted shock jock
10 Turbulent
11 1964 Murray Schisgal play
12 1860's White House name
13 Tolstoy topic
19 Convincing
21 Less convincing
23 Sarcastic laugh
25 Comeback
26 Straight
27 Hanoi New Year
29 Gets under one's skin
30 Bargaining basis
33 Mineral suffix
34 Rug variety
35 Office communiqué
37 Fracture detector
38 Eve's counterpart
39 Smarts
40 Ready for surgery
41 Petroleum meas.
44 Chinese book of divination
45 Blender setting
47 "Phèdre" playwright
48 Delivery person of old
49 University founder Stanford
51 Occupied
52 Fits snugly
53 Greek fast food
56 Response to "Come va?"
57 Former partners
60 Breakfast drinks
60 Years and years
61 24 horas
62 Spice



Puzzle by Brendan Emmett Quigley

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 10

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Monks Trap Thieves

Trickery in a Spanish Monastery

By Al Goodman
New York Times Service

MADRID — After thieves stole nine rare manuscripts from a Benedictine monastery library near Barcelona in July, the monks did more than pray. They helped the police set a trap when the prime suspects, posing as researchers and led by a self-described Israeli rabbi, came back for another haul this month.

The wife of the "rabbi" shrieked with surprise as undercover civil guards surrounded the five Israelis outside the Montserrat monastery last week.

One suspect, in reality a Haifa shoe salesman, was hiding five rare manuscripts dating back to the 17th century that only minutes earlier had been in the monastery library, said Lieutenant Pedro Pizarro of the civil guard.

Ofer Bavly, the Israeli Embassy spokesman in Madrid, said: "It appears they stole it for money. Those kinds of books usually can fetch a high price. It has nothing to do with Judaism or religion."

There were conflicting estimates of the market value for the five Hebrew and Latin manuscripts that police recovered.

Lieutenant Pizarro said they could be worth at least $160,000, but a rare book expert in Madrid, Jose Luis Sotoca, said the entire lot might sell for just $11,000.

Mr. Sotoca, of the Madrid auction house Fernando Duran, said the most valuable item, worth about $5,000, appeared to be three volumes in Hebrew of a 17th-century rabbinical manuscript from Rome.

It was the first theft in memory from the library of several hundred thousand volumes at the Montserrat monastery, which dates to the 11th century, located 50 kilometers (30 miles) west of Barcelona.

The shoe salesman, Abraham Asur, 37, was charged with theft and faces a three-year sentence if convicted. His bail was set at the equivalent of $16,000. After posting bail Monday, he was allowed to leave Spain for Israel, Lieutenant Pizarro said.

The other four Israelis, ranging in age from 30 to 43, were formally accused of theft but not actually charged, an important distinction under Spanish law. They spent three nights in jail and then were released without bail and returned to Israel.

Mr. Sotoca said the Montserrat monastery has one of the best preserved collections of rare manuscripts in Spain.

Many other Spanish churches have suffered looting of their libraries and artworks in the past two centuries, especially during upheavals such as the Spanish Civil War.

Authorities identified the leader of the Israeli group as Eliahu Zeituini, 43. Monks told the police that Mr. Zeituini led the three Israelis on their visit to the monastery library in July. They said they were there to photograph certain manuscripts because microfilm documentation of these items in Israeli libraries was hard to read.

At the time, Mr. Zeituini showed the police a document indicating that he was a rabbi and said he worked at a Hebrew studies center in Tel Aviv.

But Mr. Bavly from the Israeli Embassy said Israeli press reports Monday cast doubt on Mr. Zeituini's credentials as a rabbi and his links to the study center.

On July 20, shortly after the visit by the "researchers," the monastery reported the theft of nine Hebrew and Arabic manuscripts. They have not been recovered, and no charges have been filed in that theft.

When Mr. Zeituini unexpectedly showed up again at the monastery on Sept. 2, arriving from Israel with four companions, and asked to see more rare manuscripts, the monks asked him to wait outside and quickly called police, who raced to the scene.

After the undercover agents had taken up positions, the well-dressed Israelis were allowed back into the library, and confronted an hour-and-a-half later when they emerged.

The Montserrat monastery has one of the best preserved collections of rare manuscripts. Many other Spanish churches have suffered looting in the past two centuries.

Philippe Huguen/Agence France-Presse

Workers at the arsenal in Brest, France, blockading a bridge there Tuesday to protest proposed cuts in jobs.

Investigators In Belgium Question Police Over Sex Ring

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Police investigating the kidnapping and murder of children in Belgium detained 23 people in predawn raids Tuesday, including at least nine police officers.

The raids heightened speculation that the police in the southern city of Charleroi may have covered up the criminal activities of Marc Dutroux, the chief suspect in the murder of at least four young girls and the kidnapping and sexual abuse of others.

The police said in a statement that a number of Charleroi police officers were among those held after a series of raids that started late Monday night. They were questioned in connection with a stolen car ring that was allegedly operated by Mr. Dutroux. Some were released after several hours of questioning.

The media reported that at least nine officers from two separate forces were detained. During the raids, investigators searched police headquarters in Charleroi and several officers' homes.

The reports linked the raids and detentions to the death of Bernard Weinstein, once an associate of Mr. Dutroux's. The police said Mr. Dutroux has admitted to killing Mr. Weinstein.

Speculation that the police department shielded Mr. Dutroux has been rife since revelations that the Charleroi force failed to act on tip-offs that the convicted child-rapist was hiding missing girls. When Charleroi officers did search houses owned by Mr. Dutroux this year, they failed to find girls who were hidden in basements.

Among the civilians detained after the raids were acquaintances of Georges Zicot, a senior Charleroi police inspector who has been arrested in connection with the Dutroux case.

King Albert II, meanwhile, called Tuesday for a radical overhaul of the judicial system following accusations of incompetence and corruption in its handling of the sex ring case and the investigation into the murder of a former deputy prime minister. On Monday, Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene announced that allegations of a cover-up in the 1991 murder of the minister, Andre Cools, would be investigated.

The sex scandal has traumatized Belgium since Aug. 17, when the police unearthed the bodies of two 8-year old girls from the garden of a house owned by Mr. Dutroux. *(AP, AFP)*

BRIEFLY EUROPE

French Shipyard Workers Strike

PARIS — Thousands of defense workers marched against job cutbacks in state-owned companies Tuesday, while national unions planned further action against government austerity measures.

Nearly 10,000 naval construction workers carried out a daylong walkout and demonstrations in ports in Brittany and Normandy against planned layoffs at navy shipyards there.

At Cherbourg, where one of the protests Tuesday took place, the naval yards will lay off 6,000 of 21,800 employees, the daily newspaper Le Figaro reported.

The cut is part of Defense Ministry plans to reduce spending by 100 billion francs ($20 billion) before 2001 and cut 14,000 defense industry jobs as part of a five-year transformation of the military. *(AP)*

EU Investigating Toxic Cheese

BRUSSELS — The European Union said Tuesday that it had ordered an inquiry into an outbreak of food poisoning involving mascarpone cheese from Italy that has led EU countries to withdraw suspect brands from their stores.

Belgium, Sweden, Austria and Spain — the four EU members that import the suspect brands — were pulling them from shelves, said an EU spokesman, Jean-Christophe Filori. "The situation is under control," he said.

The EU's executive agency, the European Commission, is sending a health inspector to Italy to investigate the outbreak. Pending a report, EU members will be given special powers to restrict imports of the cheese.

A 15-year-old boy died last week in Italy, and four people needed treatment after eating mascarpone, which is also used to make the popular tiramisu dessert. The mascarpone was contaminated with a toxic bacteria that can cause botulism, an often-fatal disease. The three brands of mascarpone linked to the cases are Giglio, Parmalat and Valle del Sole. *(AP)*

6 Sentenced in Berlin Wall Case

BERLIN — Six former East German border commanders were convicted in a Berlin court Tuesday and sentenced to prison for overseeing the killing of citizens who tried to flee to West Germany.

Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, a former East German deputy defense minister, was convicted of manslaughter and attempted manslaughter. He was sentenced to six and a half years in prison. The five other defendants, his former deputies, were convicted by the state court of being accessories to manslaughter and given lesser prison terms.

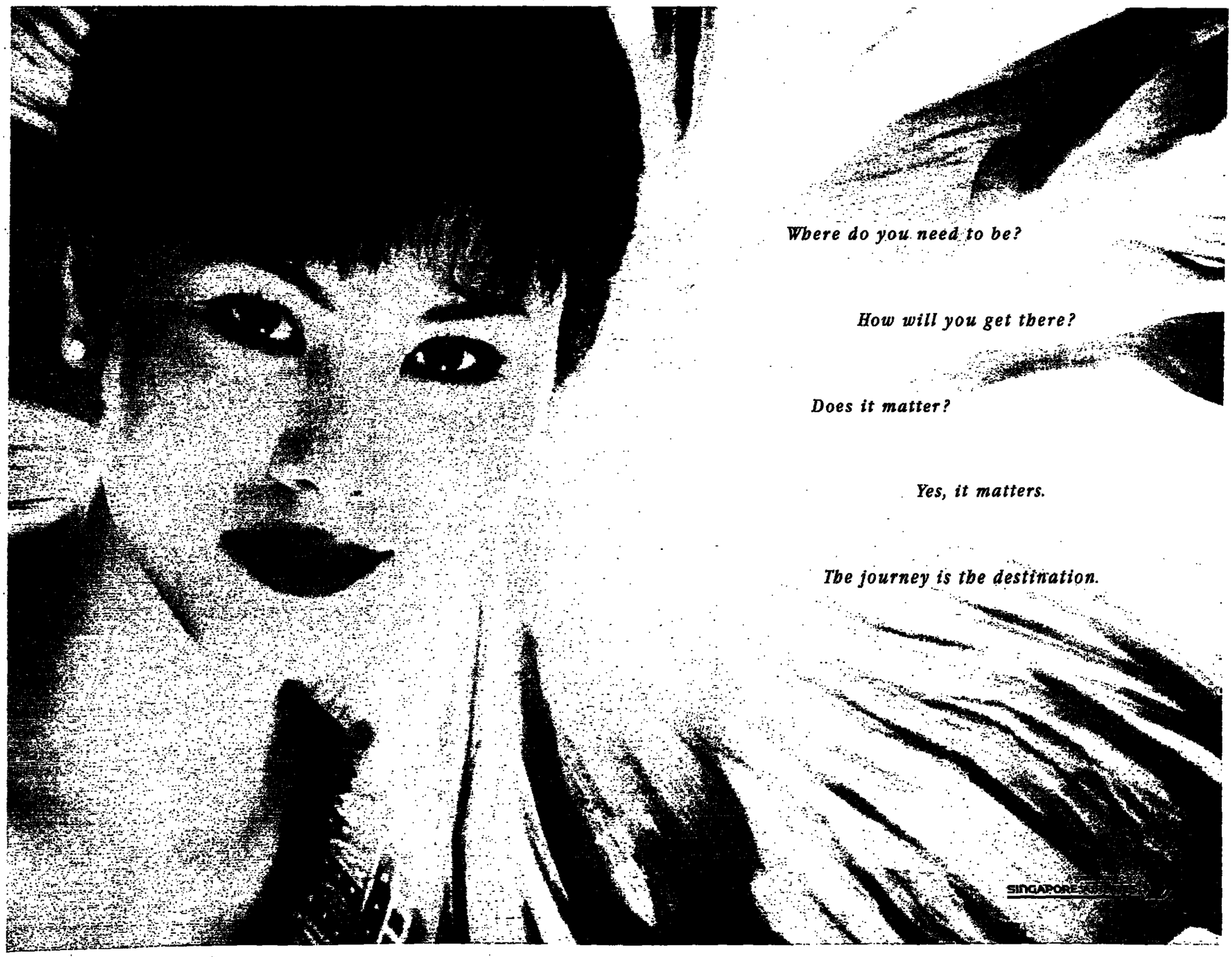
The charges in this trial centered on the deaths of 11 persons and the wounding of 5 who tried to flee over the Berlin Wall. *(AP)*

Spanish Minister Urged to Quit

MADRID — The Spanish government's Basque allies urged Defense Minister Eduardo Serra to resign Tuesday after he acknowledged that he made hundreds of calls to recommend friends for public contracts and other favors.

Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar's government, which was elected this spring on a clean-hands platform, appeared to distance itself from the embattled minister after two days of press accusations of corruption.

Inaki Anasagasti, of the moderate Basque Nationalist Party, said: "There's no shortage of would-be defense ministers." *(Reuters)*



In Harare For Business

THE NICE THING ABOUT Harare is that it has the color and jive of any other African city, without the crushing poverty and chaos TV found in most capitals to the north.

European and American travelers arriving in the city after the long overland haul through East and Central Africa may think they've come home. The brick-paved pedestrian mall in Harare's city center, lined with potted rare cycads, palms and fig trees, offers the slick fast food outlets, automated bank machines and ritzy shoe shops found in most European cities.

But the acrobats, beggars, street singers, money changers and sellers of toy Harley Davidson motorcycles made out of wire make it clear that you are indeed in Africa.

The guidebooks tell the charming tale of how a heavily armed column of British and South African soldiers, miners and farmers – hired by English entrepreneur Cecil Rhodes to open up the empire's latest possession – had been told how to find the ideal location for a new settlement by scouts. The leaders supposedly misunderstood the directions, however, stopping 30 kilometers short of it and effectively misplacing the new capital.

Not true, say serious historians. The column actually preferred the site now called Africa Unity Square, raised the Union Jack there on Sept. 13, 1890 and named it Salisbury after British Prime Minister Lord Salisbury.

In 1981, a year after independence from white minority Rhodesian rule, the city was rechristened Harare, the traditional Shona name given to the hill that is the only significant rise for miles around in the otherwise gently undulating landscape.

The even topography ensures that the wind sweeps the city clean of any serious pollution, which adds to the appeal of the balmy climate, with cool winters and comfortably warm and unsticky summers.

Harare is in effect two cities: the leafy "low densities" that were whites-only suburbs in Rhodesian days, where residents still live on at least half an acre of studiously tended gardens; and the townships, the endless, scruffy batteries of tiny, identical two- and three-room houses that are home to the workers and the poor who make up three-quarters of the capital's 1.1 million people.

The city center is a blend of quaint wedding-cake colonial architecture and generally inoffensive post-modern office blocks. The city authorities maintain the center's roads in competent repair, plant blazing red and yellow cannas in the traffic islands and keep the streetlights lit.

Most Hararians on the street are disarmingly friendly, to the point of tipping you off discreetly if you have forgotten to zip up. But a 30 percent national joblessness rate has pushed plenty of hustlers on to the streets, and vigilance is advised.

At a Glance

The city center is a basic grid; the streets running east-west are in numerical order, and those on the north-south axis are named after a curious mixture of colonial adventurers and liberation war heroes.

Take your bearings from Africa Unity Square, whose flower beds and paths form the pattern of the Union Jack. If need be, refer back to the clock tower of Saint Mary's Anglican cathedral on the edge of the square to determine where you are.

If you keep going in a southeasterly direction, you will move out of the central business district and into the rougher, teeming section of town dominated by Asian-owned trading stores.

Streets are well signposted, and most buildings are clearly numbered.

Getting Around

Destinations within the city center are mostly within walking distance, but you will need a vehicle to get to appointments in the sprawling suburbs, where a lot of businesses are relocating.

Ordinary public transport is rough, provided by infrequent buses and a perpetual shuttle of private "emergency taxis" that cram as many people into an ancient Peugeot station wagon as possible.

The exchange rate for the Zimbabwe dollar makes cab travel ludicrously cheap for visitors, and you need look no further than the large and very competitive fleet of cabs that can be hailed off the street or will come promptly when called by telephone.

PIX BA

Drivers are not only obliging but hugely informed sources of local political background. Tips are expected, but locals who use cabs say that foreigners are spoiling the drivers.

In a Word

English is near-universal, and most people speak it competently. The major newspapers and magazines are in English. Knowledge of any other foreign language is rare.

Wining & Dining

The diversity of people who settled in Harare from Europe and Asia, with their respective eating habits, has provided the city with an unexpected variety of cuisines, including Portuguese, Indian, French, Chinese, Greek, Italian and Pakistani. It would be unrealistic to expect inspired gourmet cooking. The pleasure is rather in traditional, everyday fare prepared by family matriarchs who know their stuff.

Arnaldo's Farmhouse, 7 Bessemer Road, Graniteside, tel.: 752 674. The best of Harare's Portuguese eateries, all of which have been touched by neighboring Mozambique's spicy influence. Peri-peri chicken, a fowl split down the middle and grilled flat in a garlic/chili sauce, is regarded as the most valuable legacy of Portuguese colonialism. Caldo verde, a spinach soup with a chunk of spicy sausage, starts the meal with a bang. Located in the heart of an industrial area, the restaurant has a lively, blue-collar ambiance.

Jaipur, Hurstview Road, Ridgeview, tel.: 740 849. The lunches here are especially appealing, with smallish but delectable portions of mostly South Indian cuisine.

The restaurant overlooks the green swards of a sports field, with the Hindu temple just beyond it, from the second story of the Sunrise Sports club. It is rather difficult to find, so take a taxi there.

Da Guido, Montague Shopping Center, Harare St., tel.: 723 349. Serves simple pasta dishes, pizza, steak and chicken prepared with Neapolitan assurance. The place is noisy, friendly and relaxed, with the bonus of waiters who are neither rude nor fawning.

Wombles, Ballantyne Park Shopping Center, Chisipite, tel.: 882 747. Not for nothing does the European Union import 9,800 tons of Zimbabwe's legendary top-grade beef at premium prices annually. You can find it locally at Wombles, where the steaks are immense (500 grams) and grilled with precision. There is a virtual guarantee that you will have to take much of it home with you in a doggie bag.

Ramambo Lodge, first floor, BB House, corner of Samora Machel Ave. and Leopold Takawira St., tel.: 792 029. A place for Out-of-Africa wannabes. The menu offers crocodile tail, warthog strips in ginger, braised guinea fowl, and ostrich, kudu, impala, zebra and gnu steaks. Each has its own unique taste.

Roots of Africa, 73 Livingstone Ave., tel.: 721 494. Here you'll find the real, non-cinematic Africa. Loud and laid-back, it serves what the southern subcontinent eats when it celebrates: *dovi* and *chimkuyu* (beef jerky and peanut butter), *mokimo* (red beans, corn, potatoes and greens), sweet potato and sour milk, *matumbu* and *guru* (stewed tripe) and dried fish with cassava and greens. If you're impatient and fastidious, you won't feel comfortable here.

The exchange rate will allow two people to eat themselves to a standstill at any of the above restaurants for about $20.

Calling Around

Country code: 263. City code: 4.
- International line: 110.
- Operator-assisted long-distance calls: 96.
- Police, fire, ambulance: 99
- Harare publicity bureau: 705 085/6/7.
- Airport information: 575 111.
- Pharmacy (till midnight): 758 000/3.
- Private hospital (Avenues Clinic – cash or credit card up front): 732 055.

Jan Raath

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WRITER: *Jan Raath, based in Harare.*
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

Next Country

MOROCCO

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ITT SHERATON HAS LUXURIOUS hotels across Africa that offer ideal bases for the holiday-maker or busy executive to explore the unequaled beauty of the continent.

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The luxurious **Sheraton Harare Hotel** towers over a magnificent garden and is near five championship golf courses and adjacent to the Harare International Conference Center. On the extensive grounds, there are an outdoor pool, a floodlit tennis court and a health club with sauna. The executive floor offers special services, and business services include a business center and nine meeting rooms accommodating up to 1,000. Modems and faxes can be installed in the guest rooms on request. Tel.: 263 4 772 633. Fax: 263 4 774 648.

The hilltop **Sheraton Kampala Hotel** overlooks the city and has nine acres of landscaped gardens. The recently refurbished hotel offers an outdoor pool, tennis, squash, massage and gym and is within walking distance of an 18-hole golf course. Five conference rooms can seat up to 450, and there are two restaurants, a barbecue, English pub, outdoor pool and recreation center. Tel.: 256 41 224 590. Fax: 256 41 256 696.

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NATO Sees 2 More Years in Bosnia

Despite Elections, War Will Resume if Troops Leave, Officials Say

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Senior NATO officials, convinced that Bosnia will remain divided into three ethnic enclaves for the foreseeable future, say they are drawing up plans for a prolongation of the NATO deployment here for at least two more years to prevent a resumption of the war.

These officials contend that the Dayton peace accord, which separated the warring factions in Bosnia into distinct enclaves and ended the fighting, has not given international civilian authorities a broad enough mandate to establish a united and integrated Bosnia. Unless a robust NATO force remains on the ground for two years, and perhaps longer, the fighting will probably resume, according to NATO analysts.

The 53,000 NATO-led peacekeeping force is scheduled to begin withdrawing on Dec. 20. The Clinton administration has promised that the 16,000 American troops here will begin to go home on Dec. 20.

But recent NATO intelligence reports, according to those who have read them, paint a bleak picture of what is to come in Bosnia. These reports contradict statements by the State Department that the elections Saturday will be a step toward breaking down the barriers that separate the ethnic Serbian, Croatian and Muslim enclaves that now control Bosnia.

The elections will establish regional and federal parliaments as well as a three-member presidency composed of a Croat, a Serb and a Muslim.

But NATO officials put little faith in these joint structures and are planning for a Bosnia that will be dominated by nationalist leaders who will fan the fires of mutual animosity and incite unrest for months, if not years, to come.

NATO strategists, based on these internal reports, say they want to deploy several thousand troops here in what will be a long-term military operation similar to that in Cyprus. In Cyprus, British combat units, along with those from other countries, have patrolled a separation zone between Greek and Turkish Cypriots for nearly two decades.

Western diplomats warn that this plan could unravel if the Clinton administration does not relent and allow a few thousand American soldiers to remain on the ground with troops from other NATO countries. Both Defense Secretary William Perry and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, visiting Sarajevo to discuss the future of the Bosnia operation, are in favor of such a prolongation, senior NATO officials said.

British and French officials say that a withdrawal by the Americans of their ground forces, even if accompanied by a commitment to provide air cover, would see them also order their troops home from Bosnia. British and French officials say they do not want to find themselves in a situation, as happened during the UN operation here, where their troops pay the price for any American air strikes.

"We learned a lesson from the UN peacekeeping operation," a senior French diplomat said, "and that is that unless we all have our troops deployed on the ground we take very different views of what can and should be carried out to keep the peace.

"The Americans, during the UN operation, wanted to bomb and let those of us with troops here suffer the consequences. This is not a situation we intend to repeat. If the American pull out their ground forces, so will we."

NATO officials caution that a refusal to agree to such a prolongation could also severely damage America's role as the leading partner in NATO.

"If we fail to keep some of our troops here, the alliance will become a politically ineffectual body," a senior NATO official said. "We can't have it both ways. We can't run an alliance and not participate."

NATO officials, along with senior Western diplomats, point to several flaws in the Dayton accord that have made the goal of a united Bosnia impossible. They contend that the creation of a zone of separation, which slices across Bosnia and is patrolled by the peacekeeping force, has carved a de facto border between the ethnic Serbs and the Croats and Muslims. There is no mechanism now, they say, to erase this border.

"The international community emasculated the high representative," said a NATO official, speaking of Carl Bildt, who oversees all civilian operations.

"We should have had some kind of a proconsul or military governor during the transition period with dictatorial powers to force all the sides to unify transportation laws, car license plates, postage, phone service, utilities, air traffic control and all the other things that lead a unified state.

"This was not done, and will not be done by the three ethnic leaderships that are in power. What is to stop the Serbs now from saying they will comply with all military aspects of the Dayton agreement, but will refuse to integrate with the Muslims and Croats? Can we attack them for this?"

Danilo Krstanovic/Reuters

As election posters hung overhead, Sarajevans watched a fashion show Tuesday. NATO fears that the elections Saturday will fail to unify Bosnia.

U.S. Welcomes EU Delay on Sanctions Law

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — The State Department has welcomed an EU decision to delay retaliation for the enactment of U.S. sanctions laws against Cuba, Iran and Libya, and did not rule out the possibility of changes after the U.S. presidential election.

Foreign ministers from the 15-member European Union on Sunday reiterated their opposition to the sanctions laws at a meeting in Tralee, Ireland, but postponed any decision on retaliatory action until after the November election.

While the State Department dismissed suggestions that the laws were a political tactic, it did not rule out the possibility that the legislation could be amended after the vote.

"I cannot predict for you what the actions of a Clinton or a Dole government would be in 1997 on this issue," said the department's spokesman, Nicholas Burns.

He added: "We'll just have to wait. And the Europeans, I think, appropriately recognize they have to wait and be patient on that particular score."

Mr. Burns gave part of the credit for the EU decision to Mr. Clinton's special envoy, Stuart Eizenstat, who held talks with European officials last week.

"I think he was able to give them a sense of the complexity of these issues," Mr. Burns said.

Mr. Clinton signed the Helms-Burton law in March. It is aimed at punishing foreign businesses and countries that do business with property confiscated from U.S. nationals in Cuba during the 1959 revolution.

Church Opposes Italy's Separatists

Reuters

ROME — Umberto Bossi, the northern separatist, snubbed the foreign media Tuesday as the Roman Catholic Church joined a chorus of opposition to his bid to split Italy.

The leader of the Northern League failed to show up at a scheduled news conference at Rome's foreign press club, where some 200 journalists were expecting him to discuss his planned declaration of independence.

Instead, he sent his chief lieutenant, Roberto Maroni, who said Mr. Bossi was too busy with organizational matters to attend.

Mr. Bossi intends to proclaim a northern "Republic of Padania" in Venice on Sunday as the climax to three days of demonstrations along the Po River. Mr. Maroni said the League expected more than 1.5 million people to attend the gathering.

The opposition to Mr. Bossi's campaign was joined by the Roman Catholic Church on Monday night when the archbishop of Milan, Cardinal Carlo Maria Martini, issued a pastoral letter calling for integration, not separation.

Cardinal Martini made no direct mention of the League, but his intentions were clear.

He urged his flock to pay attention "to genuine historical and traditional values, such as those that gave the Italian nation moral, cultural and religious unity well before political unity was achieved."

Mr. Maroni, a former Italian interior minister, said the League would also set up a provisional government and declare a bill of rights for the "Peoples of Padania" on Sunday and expected full independence within a year.

He said the League's self-styled republic, which would cover the powerhouse areas of Italy's economy, was the forerunner of a federated Europe of regions.

"The birth of Padania is the avant-garde, the ice-breaker of this process," Mr. Maroni said. "It is irreversible."

He called for a revision of Europe's Maastricht treaty "on the basis of the need to let regions, and not states, join the European Union."

The Northern League has built its support in the north on frustration with high taxes, central government bureaucracy and the slow pace of reform since the collapse of Italy's old political class in huge corruption scandals.

It won 3.7 million votes in last April's general election, up to 30 percent of the vote in some northern strongholds, but failed to secure the balance of power in Parliament, a defeat Mr. Bossi's critics says explains his recent secessionist agenda.

Italy has been a unitary state since 1870. Before, it was a patchwork of small states ruled by Popes, princes and foreign powers.

WELFARE: *Just a Minute Problem in Family-Centered Japan*

Continued from Page 1

them. In April, a 77-year-old woman and her disabled son starved to death in their Tokyo apartment. The local authorities apparently knew that the two were having trouble getting food, although they do not seem to have applied formally for welfare. After the bodies were found, the authorities discovered a diary kept by the woman, whose last entry read: "Every day is a struggle and I want to die soon."

In another case, a 79-year-old widow was threatened with loss of welfare benefits unless she got rid of her air conditioner. She did, then collapsed in her apartment during the next heat wave and had to be taken to the hospital, where she spent six weeks recovering.

"This is a very cold society," said Yoshifumi Osaka, a homeless man who said he had forgotten his exact age but thought he was almost 80. Mr. Osaka ran away from his wife and children a year and a half ago, he said, "because they picked on me," and ever since has lived in a cardboard cocoon he built in Shinjuku station.

Like many homeless people, he says he has not applied for welfare benefits because he would never get them.

Like many European countries, Japan does have two elements of a social welfare program that far surpass anything in, say, the United States: universal medical care and comprehensive day care.

Everyone has access to doctors and hospitals at affordable prices, with the services free for the poor. And neighborhood nurseries throughout Japan provide excellent care for children from six months old to school age, if mothers work, for a modest fee that is waived for low-income families.

Japan has no food stamps and relies principally on a single program of cash grants. Anybody who is poor is eligible, but only if the person has no family or assets and is unable to work.

"We go to financial institutions and check for savings accounts or other money," said Kanji Tanaka, a welfare caseworker in Kawasaki, a city just south of Tokyo, "and we look up the family registrations to check if there are relatives, and then we contact them."

Mr. Tanaka also visits the applicant's home to ensure that it is not too lavish and that it does not have anything regarded as a luxury.

An applicant who owns a home is normally advised to sell it and use the proceeds until the money runs out — and then to apply again. In May, a 96-year-old man was dropped from welfare because it came to light that he had $30,000 in savings. The caseworker told him to use that up and then reapply.

A welfare worker has a caseload of about 60 in Japan, and there is time for regular, unscheduled visits to recipients' homes. The caseworkers have great discretion in handling cases as well as considerable moral authority in advising recipients what to do.

Because able-bodied people are normally excluded on the ground that they could find work if they wanted to, the largest group of recipients is the elderly — many of them bedridden widows — amounting to 44 percent of households getting aid.

Households with a sick or handicapped person account for 41 percent. About 9 percent are single mothers, but in Japan most of them are divorced or widowed, rather than never married.

Akemi Watanabe, a caseworker in Kawasaki, said 2 of the 60 recipients in her caseload were single mothers, both abandoned by their husbands. Both work part-time while receiving a supplementary welfare check.

Most single mothers in Japan do not get benefits, because they have parents or other family members who can support them. Because of this, single mothers are likely to live with their parents, so that the child grows up under the supervision of several adults.

"The Japanese have a tendency to regard it as extremely shameful to receive welfare, and so they are hesitant," said Toshio Hata, a senior welfare official in Kawasaki.

Mr. Hata led the way to a local welfare office nearby, on the sixth floor of a government building. He showed the way to a separate, hidden elevator going directly to the sixth floor, so that applicants need not be embarrassed by getting off a crowded elevator at the welfare floor.

"This is something we have to do, to avoid humiliating people," Mr. Hata said. "All the welfare offices in Kawasaki have a separate elevator so that visitors are not embarrassed."

Scholars say that many people who are eligible for welfare do not apply because of this sense of shame.

"I could have used it, but I have too much pride," said Shiro Kitajima, 48, a homeless man with serious back problems who was encouraged by officials to apply for an $800-a-month stipend. "I got free medication for five months, and that was enough."

In interviews with homeless people — who only very rarely qualify for welfare — it was striking how little sense of entitlement there was. Even those who said that they should be getting help quickly added that their neighbors did not deserve it.

"These people here who get up every few days and hunt in the garbage for food, they're just lazy," said a homeless male prostitute in his 30s, who would not give his name and did not think he should get assistance. "They shouldn't get help."

While dependency on welfare has not been a problem generally in Japan, one social group is more affected. This is a minority called the *burakumin*, who are ethnically indistinguishable from other Japanese but are descendants of those who had occupations considered "unclean," like burying the dead.

Burakumin are only a bit more than 2 percent of the Japanese population, but are disproportionately likely to join gangs, to commit crimes, to abuse alcohol or drugs, to drop out of school, to have children out of wedlock, and to qualify for welfare. About 5 percent of burakumin are on welfare, seven times the national average.

Tutsi Archbishop Is Assassinated; Burundi Says Hutu Are to Blame

Reuters

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Hutu guerrillas dragged the Tutsi archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Burundi from his car Monday and apparently killed him, the army said Tuesday.

"We have just had a report that Monsignor Joachim Ruhuna, the archbishop of Gitega, was assassinated by armed bands," said an army spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Isaie Nibizi. He added that he could not yet confirm that the clergyman was dead because a body had not been found. Gitega is known as to be a stronghold of Hutu guerrillas.

Colonel Nibizi said a nun and the archbishop's driver were also missing and presumed dead.

Priests said the archbishop's car, with some burned clothes inside, was found about five kilometers (three miles) north of the village of Bugendana in Gitega.

The archbishop was booed at a funeral for Tutsi massacre victims in Bugendana on July 23 when he said there were extremists among both the Tutsi minority and the Hutu majority in the ethnically split country.

"There are no names for this," he said at the chaotic funeral for 304 Tutsi massacre victims. "I have seen it many times but I condemn violence on both sides."

Angry Tutsi mourners also pelted President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, a Hutu, with rocks and cow dung, forcing the head of state to flee the funeral by helicopter, two days before he was toppled in a coup.

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INTERNATIONAL

In Cleveland, an Experiment to Give Poor Children Better Education

By Rene Sanchez
Washington Post Service

CLEVELAND — Patricia Williams took her 5-year-old daughter by the hand one morning a few days ago and strode through her ragged neighborhood with a profound sense of relief. It was a short walk to the kindergarten class at St. Francis Catholic School, but one she never thought she could afford to make.

Ms. Williams has been on and off welfare and is unemployed, while the private school's tuition is out of reach. But that is not a worry anymore. Now her daughter will be able to attend St. Francis virtually for free, as the state of Ohio is picking up the tab.

"The situation in the public schools is so scary sometimes, I really don't have the trust to send my baby there," she said. "But I didn't know what else I could do until this idea. It came along at just the right time."

Ms. Williams and 2,000 other poor Cleveland families are part of perhaps the most important, and controversial, experiment in American education, a program already emerging as a central issue in this fall's presidential campaign.

This city has just become the first in the United States to allow children from disadvantaged homes to attend private, religious schools almost entirely with public money, in the form of tuition vouchers worth as much as $2,250 a year per child. Ohio has pledged $5.2 million over the next two years for the trial project, which educators nationwide are watching with rapt attention. Not merely charity for the urban poor, it is an attempt to rewrite the most fundamental rules of public education.

"If this works," said Bert Holt, a state education official who is directing the Cleveland voucher program, "public schools may never be the same."

This city is the first to allow disadvantaged children to attend private, religious schools with public money.

In cities where the education options of the poor are often limited to dreadful public schools, many families and community leaders are calling vouchers their next great hope to break an education monopoly that is failing them as parents and taxpayers.

Polls show that support for vouchers is highest among poor, minority parents. Yet, those parents are being supported on this issue not by liberal groups but by the conservative right, which is emphasizing their plight as they campaign nationally for vouchers.

They argue that giving parents public money to choose whatever school they want for their child will create a competitive, market-based education system that will force public schools to improve. Most school districts now lack that incentive, voucher proponents contend, because they are guaranteed a steady stream of students, since most parents cannot afford private institutions.

But critics, chief among them teachers unions and civil liberties groups, say that vouchers are unconstitutional and pose far more risks than rewards — like draining badly needed money from public schools, putting them at even greater disadvantage, and leaving other needy students in even more dire classroom predicaments.

Until now, only one city, Milwaukee, has had a voucher program. It began in 1990 and is more limited than Cleveland's new project because it does not include religious schools.

Whether students with vouchers are actually making more academic strides than similar children in public schools is a subject of fierce debate among education researchers. But there is an emerging consensus on other issues: Parents using the vouchers seem to get more involved in education, and their children seem more likely to stay at the same school.

The voucher debate is also at the forefront of presidential politics. The Republican nominee, Bob Dole, came to Cleveland this summer to tout a $5 billion plan to give 4 million students "opportunity scholarships" of either $1,000 or $1,500 for public, private or religious schools. Mr. Dole said he wants the federal government to split the cost of the program evenly with states.

President Bill Clinton, on the other hand, backed by the nation's largest teachers union, the National Education Association, opposes vouchers. Mr. Clinton is proposing more limited forms of school choice, such as giving parents freedom to send children to any public school in their district, or to independent "charter" schools that use public money, set policies with little interference from a central bureaucracy, and get evaluated every few years by government officials.

Voucher programs are rare, but interest in them is growing among the public and state lawmakers. A recent survey by Gallup and the Phi Delta Kappa educational society showed support for letting students attend private schools at public expense has grown from 24 to 36 percent in the last three years.

Just this week, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani of New York said he was considering whether to shift some of that city's poorest students into Catholic schools.

"People are realizing that we've tried every idea imaginable to improve learning in urban areas and the performance of most of those schools, in their current structure, is still dismal," said Representative Mike Fox, an Ohio Republican who led the fight for the Cleveland voucher program in the state's legislature. "These kids are prisoners of a failed system. We have to do something drastic to try to change it."

Ohio approved its voucher plan for Cleveland last summer — four months after a federal judge ordered the state to take complete control of the city's public schools. It is the largest school system in the nation to be stripped of its own management authority.

The response to vouchers among poor parents in Cleveland has been overwhelming. More than 6,000 families — three times more than there was money for — applied once the state began accepting applications late last year.

India Says No, But UN Backs Global Ban On Atom Tests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly voted overwhelmingly Tuesday to endorse a global treaty that would ban all nuclear test blasts. The action opens the door to signing by UN member states.

The count was 158 for the treaty, with three against and five abstaining.

But the vote in favor of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty does not mean that the pact will go into force: the 44 nations known to have nuclear reactors must sign it, and one of them, India, says it will not.

The UN resolution approves the treaty and asks that it be open for signature as soon as possible. Its supporters believe that those nations which sign will abide by the treaty's provisions anyway and that India will eventually change its stance under international pressure.

India, which carried out its only test blast in 1974, voted against the agreement and said it would not endorse the treaty.

"India will never sign this unequal treaty, not now, not later," said India's representative, Arundhati Ghose.

India has said the treaty is flawed because it does not include provisions for disarmament. India also said the major powers could refine their arsenals despite the treaty by using highly advanced tests that did not involve nuclear explosions.

India's rival, Pakistan, said it supported the treaty but would not ratify it unless New Delhi did.

India blocked the proposed treaty last month at a Geneva drafting conference. Australia moved to circumvent the veto by taking the unusual step of bringing the proposal to the assembly as a resolution. *(AP, Reuters)*

Nasir Kaysar/The Associated Press

Soldiers with the Kurdistan Democratic Party approaching As Sulaimaniya, which the group seized Monday.

Kurds Head Toward Iran, Fleeing Iraq-Backed Force

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AS SULAIMANIYA, Iraq — Tens of thousands of Kurds fled toward Iran on Tuesday as a Baghdad-backed militia celebrated its takeover of northern Iraq's biggest city, the last stronghold of its longtime Kurdish rival.

"The number is between 70,000 and 75,000, we believe," said a United Nations official in Arbil, the administrative center of Kurdish northern Iraq. Other officials estimated that the total could quickly approach 300,000.

In Washington, the Pentagon warned Iraq not to rebuild the anti-aircraft defenses that were damaged by U.S. cruise missile attacks last week, but denied reports from Baghdad that Iraq had fired missiles at U.S. warplanes.

The Pentagon spokesman, Ken Bacon, said the United States had made it clear to President Saddam Hussein that "we will take action" if he "rebuilds air defenses and threatens our missions over the 'no fly' zone."

The comment followed a report from Baghdad that Iraqi air defense units fired three missiles at U.S. planes policing the flight-exclusion zone in southern Iraq.

"It's not true," a Defense Department official said. "We have absolutely no evidence of any such thing."

As refugees fled the fighting in Iraq, a UN refugee official in Tehran said he had reports that an unspecified number of people were crossing the border into Iran. He said they were headed for Iran's Azerbaijan Province in the west and for an area around Marivan. The Iranian government said 200,000 refugees were heading to the border.

An Iranian Interior Ministry official, Ahmad Hosseini, said in the capital: "We won't let them in unless their lives are threatened by gunfire or attacks."

In Turkey, Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller said after talks with Iraqi representatives that Ankara would go ahead with a plan to create a security zone inside northern Iraq, despite objections from Baghdad.

But Baghdad asked the United Nations to halt what it called the U.S. policy driving Turkey to create the buffer zone, the official Iraqi press agency, INA, said.

Ankara has deployed men on the Iraqi side of the border, Baghdad's news service said, to prevent guerrillas from the Kurdistan Workers' Party from slipping into Turkey. The organization has been fighting the Turks for years for an independent state in the south.

Another Defense Department official in Washington, meanwhile, said that Iraqi forces have repaired as many as four of the anti-aircraft missile sites that were damaged by the U.S. missile attacks. The sites were attacked because Iraqi forces had joined with the Kurdistan Democratic Party in attacks on its rival, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said that radars used by the missiles have not tried to target U.S. warplanes. *(Reuters, AP)*

CIA: *More Than 100 Executions by Iraqi Security Forces Reported*

Continued from Page 1

setback to "a failure to maintain operational security."

Leaders of the National Accord were not available for comment. But a written statement by the group confirmed that this summer Baghdad had arrested and executed Iraqi dissidents who "are part of the military and civilian organizations" that are "allied with and coordinating with" the accord.

The arrests were carried out beginning June 26, three days after The Washington Post published an article, based in part on interviews in Jordan with leaders of the National Accord, stating that it had received funds from the CIA and was working "feverishly" to carry out a CIA-backed plot to topple Mr. Saddam. The group had been penetrated by Iraqi security prior to the article's publication, according to dissident sources.

The Iraqi blows to the two CIA-financed dissident operations represent a major setback for U.S. hopes of destabilizing the dictatorial regime of Mr. Saddam, who provoked U.S. ire by invading Kuwait in 1990, an act that led to the 1991 Gulf War.

U.S. policymakers made it clear Monday that they had no intention of helping rescue or evacuate about 200 members of the National Congress who remained trapped in hostile territory in northern Iraq, despite the CIA's past connection to the group.

The National Congress's headquarters in Arbil was looted and blown up after the August attack by Mr. Saddam's security apparatus, which acted with permission from the Kurdistan Democratic Party, sources said. The party previously had participated in the National Congress but later broke with it and on Aug. 22 formed an alliance with Mr. Saddam's military forces.

An important difference between the two groups is that the National Accord is led primarily by Arabs, who form the leading ethnic group in Iraq. The National Congress is primarily a Kurdish organization, with little influence outside the Kurd-inhabited areas of the north.

The CIA provided millions of dollars to the two groups but had not been "operating, running or controlling" either organization in northern Iraq, a U.S. official said. The agency avoided such direct contact for fear of placing the groups' members in jeopardy inside the country, the official said.

He cited that comparatively hands-off approach in defending the U.S. decision not to try to rescue the National Congress members now trapped in the north.

"It's a stretch to believe" that because the CIA spent millions of dollars to prop up the National Congress and fund its activities that the agency "now has some special responsibility" for the welfare of its members, he said.

The official said that in late August, a team of CIA officers secretly stationed in Salah ad Din, north of Arbil, had warned the National Congress of the impending Kurdistan Democratic Party assault on Arbil, giving the members time to flee.

When the CIA team fled to Turkey from Iraq shortly before the Aug. 31 assault on Arbil by Iraqi and Kurdistan Democratic Party forces, it brought with it the chief of a small group of armed mercenaries that had protected the CIA team, the official said. It also brought the man's family to protect them from Iraqi retribution, he said.

IRAQ: *Kurdish Chief Savors His Victory*

Continued from Page 1

querors did not include the Iraqi Army, many Kurds who had fled in fear toward Iran as Mr. Barzani's forces advanced began to return to their homes. But at least 20,000 people waited at border crossings in dusty makeshift camps in the hope that Iran would open its closed frontiers, with many saying they feared Mr. Barzani just as much as they feared Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Barzani offered amnesty to his defeated rivals, including their leader, Jalal Talabani, and said he would allow the Patriotic Union to survive as a strictly political organization.

But as the Kurds' new leader moved to install a loyal governor and police chief here, some international aid workers voiced doubt that a man who has functioned as a warlord, and whose battles with Mr. Talabani have been more about power and profiteering than ideology, would move to show democratic colors.

"Let's hear it and hold him to it," one aid worker said. "Will this mean that people will be allowed to speak out against the KDP?"

As the yellow of the Kurdish Democrats fluttered from car aerials in place of the Patriotic Union green, and guerrillas lofted a freshly painted portrait of Mr. Barzani atop what had been the headquarters of his defeated rivals, there were reports Tuesday that some Patriotic Union loyalists who chose to stay behind had been harassed and that some had been beaten. Their headquarters building was stormed and looted, and the Kurdish Democratic forces who emptied what remained of Mr. Talabani's smoldering home in the remote village of Kalachalan seized even a taxidermists' folly: a cheetah mounted with a gazelle in its mouth.

But the fires that destroyed that home and office had been set by the fleeing forces themselves, and aid workers who also witnessed the Kurdish Democrats' takeover of Arbil from the Patriotic Union on Aug. 31 said that, in comparison, the transfer of power here was relatively clean.

Exactly where Mr. Talabani and his men had fled remained unclear, as did their intentions. Only about 100 of the guerrillas were seen this afternoon in and around the Iranian border crossing in Pinjuin, east of As Sulaimaniya, and Patriotic Union officials there said the main force was in the mountains further north, near the village of Mawet.

Mr. Barzani, whose alignment with Mr. Saddam outraged his opponents and alarmed the West, again defended his decision to seek backing from the Iraqi government even though he is a sworn opponent of its president.

And he said he hoped the West would prove willing to protect the newly consolidated Kurdistan not just from Iraq, the Kurds' longtime oppressor, but also from Iran and Turkey, which have large Kurdish populations of their own and have launched cross-border offensives aimed at the bases of their own internal foes.

"If the United States and the West help us, if they keep protecting our people, we're not going to deal with Saddam," Mr. Barzani said. "If not, they know what we will do."

MURDER: *Sex, Guilt and Anger in Texas*

Continued from Page 1

Jones, was found dead on the shores of Joe Pool Lake in Grand Prairie, Texas, a few weeks after the track meet. The police said she had been driven to the lake by Mr. Graham one night as Miss Zamora hid under his car's hatchback.

"At the lake, Diane comes out of the hatchback and there was a confrontation, a fight," Sergeant Douglas Clancey of the Grand Prairie Police Department said Monday. "Diane grabbed a barbell weight and swung it and subsequently hit Adrianne in the head. Adrianne managed to struggle out of the car before she was subsequently shot twice in the head by David."

The tangled case has ensnared other people as well. The police initially arrested a local youth in Mansfield for the crime, then released him a few weeks later after he passed a lie-detector test.

And Monday, a first-year midshipman at the Naval Academy, Jay Guild of Kankakee, Illinois, resigned his commission after admitting that Miss Zamora told him details of the crime during plebe summer activities a few weeks ago and that he had failed to turn her in — a violation of the school's honor code.

Mr. Guild, in an interview with the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, said that academy officials "will say I was blindly love-struck" for Miss Zamora and that he chose to leave voluntarily rather than face dismissal hearings. "Anybody besides me would have turned her in," he added. "And I should have, too."

At the lake in Texas, both suspects left Miss Jones to die, the police say. She was found the next morning wearing a gray T-shirt that read: "Region I Cross Country Regionals 1995." The Region I meet in Lubbock was on Nov. 4, the day that Mr. Graham and Miss Jones had sexual intercourse, Sergeant Clancey said.

"The original plan was that David was going to break her neck, weigh her down with the barbells and drop her body in the lake," he added. "The plans changed."

The police said their account was based on written confessions from both suspects, who were arrested Friday. But a lawyer for Mr. Graham, Dan Cogdell, offered a different account. He said his client admitted being present at Joe Pool Lake that night, but did not pull the trigger and never intended that Miss Jones should die.

Miss Zamora had recently been placed on a two-week leave by the Naval Academy for reasons that have not been disclosed. Navy officials notified the Grand Prairie police in late August that Miss Zamora had told some female classmates that she and a boyfriend had information about a murder in Texas. That disclosure, a police official said, apparently grew out of a late-night discussion about what was the worst thing each woman had ever done.

Mr. Graham was backed for his Air Force position by Representative Martin Frost.

"This particular young man had recommendations from the local ROTC folk as well as his teachers," said Askia Suruma, a spokesman for Mr. Frost, referring to the Reserve Officers Training Corps. "It's a tragedy. It's obviously an aberration. If you ended up with 99 of 100 kids with Mr. Graham's background, you end up with a great candidate."

RUSSIA: *Yeltsin Shifts Power*

Continued from Page 1

"Trust, as you know, is a mutual thing that has two sides at a minimum," Mr. Chernomyrdin said. "I'm convinced," he added, that Mr. Yeltsin "can count on our trust. For me this means he will remain president even during the operation and during the entire course of medical treatment."

The power transfer includes the three organs of government that control Russia's men under arms — the Ministries of Defense and Internal Affairs and the Federal Border Guards Service.

It also covers the Foreign Intelligence Service, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Federal Agency of Communications and Information — the Russian equivalent of America's secret National Security Agency.

The last ruler of Russia to hand over his powers temporarily was Ivan the Terrible, who in 1575 abdicated in favor of a Tatar prince — but who reclaimed his powers 11 months later.

MALLS: *Europe Increasingly Spends at Suburban Shopping Centers, but Puts Limits on Their Construction*

Continued from Page 1

the low-slung, brick-faced complex of 42 stores — featuring brands like Lee jeans, Reebok, Ralph Lauren and Lacoste — that plans are in the works for 17 more stores.

Therein lies a difficult choice for Europeans. While central governments struggle to brake suburban development, builders and retailers are convincing local planners that American-style shopping centers, and the restaurants, advertising and transportation that go with them, can offset a decline in manufacturing jobs.

With customers demanding lower prices and convenient access to stores, suburban shopping now accounts for a large share of retail business in Europe, especially in France. Workers are rushing to fill the new jobs. In Troyes, an old textile center 55 miles (90 kilometers) southeast of Paris with a population of 125,000, jobs in the fabric industry had dropped by half — to 12,000 in 10 years. The outlet mall created 225 jobs, with numerous applicants for each opening.

But the opponents of malls are digging in their heels — perhaps to save what history is left, perhaps to score political points, perhaps as a symbolic gesture. In the process, they are helping to define the terms of a heated debate over how to spur growth without sacrificing the quality of centuries-old, town-centered life.

In July, national officials in Paris bowed to pressure and further stiffened the 1993 law by subjecting the construction of food stores as small as 3,000 square feet to government approval.

The debate is hardly limited to France. This is the state of the argument in some other European countries:

- In Britain, Environment Secretary John Gummer has responded to complaints about the collapse of inner cities by imposing similar restrictions.
- In Spain, the Catalonia region followed France's example.
- In Italy, where the erosion of independent stores is accelerating, the association of small retailers called for a three-year moratorium on suburban store building; the government has yet to act.
- In Germany, which has a history of limiting suburban shopping, the only notable out-of-town development in recent years has been in the former East Germany, where confusion over just who owns the stores in city centers forced the authorities to allow retail development on the outskirts.

Just south of Troyes, French developers opened an outlet center called Marques Avenue in 1993, after the city fathers had ignored Paris's objections and given their blessing. With the opening of the center, Troyes now attracts more than 2 million visitors a year, including Parisians, but also German, Dutch and Belgian vacationers who make a pit stop for the odd Ralph Lauren shirt.

In a former steel mill in the German city of Oberhausen, British developers are putting the finishing touches to a $1.3 billion mall with 230 stores and 30 restaurants, including a Planet Hollywood. As in Troyes, the city fathers, hoping to replace some of the nearly half-million mining and steel jobs that the Ruhr region had lost since 1960, overrode the objections of independent retailers and central government planners.

Generally, industry experts say, as Europeans find that their francs and Deutsche marks go further at big shopping centers than in expensive stores in the city center.

Arlette Labrette, who helps manage Prisunic, a kind of five-and-dime along the principal shopping street of Troyes, has seen sales in the store, which opened in 1933, drop by half in 15 years. Yet when her relatives visit, she concedes, they never fail to go to the outlets.

Despite the restrictions, France has led Europe's retail revolution, as big chains like Carrefour introduced hypermarkets, giant stores that stock food and other goods at discount prices. Now, large retailers control more than 90 percent of retail trade in France, compared with 75 percent in Germany and 55 percent in Italy.

That pattern of change is gathering strength elsewhere. In Italy, according to forecasts by the Nielsen consumer research group, the number of small independent stores will drop to 640,000 by 1998, from more than 700,000 today. In Germany, developers are watching the Oberhausen experiment to gauge its impact on surrounding towns. But Robert Weitz, an economist at the Central Association of Retail Trade in Cologne, which opposed the project, predicts "if anything, a tightening" of German rules.

In Troyes, to win over the city's officials, Mr. Murphy argued that by building a factory outlet, rather than a conventional mall, merchants would not be directly hurt, since the factory outlets offer only seconds or outdated fashions, and in limited selection. Moreover, except for a small McDonald's, he agreed that the center would have no restaurants, and would provide free bus service to the town center and its restaurants.

In January 1994, by a vote of 7 to 0, the local planning council approved the project.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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Yes to the Test Ban

Australia deserves the world's gratitude for leading a last-minute diplomatic rescue of the nuclear test ban treaty. The treaty, can thwart the development of new generations of dangerous weapons, encourage further reductions of nuclear stockpiles and spare the environment the shock of further underground nuclear blasts. The United Nations should approve the treaty, and after President Bill Clinton signs it the U.S. Senate should ratify it.

Since the early years of the nuclear arms race, diplomats have sought agreement on a complete ban covering all nuclear explosions, underground or above-ground, high- or low-yield, military or civilian. That goal finally came within realistic reach last year when more than 100 countries agreed to set a formal target date of late 1996 for completing a test ban treaty.

Last month, however, after an overwhelming majority of countries had agreed on painstakingly negotiated draft language, India complained that the treaty failed to spell out a timetable for eliminating all nuclear weapons, and threatened to hold up its approval indefinitely. India's real concern was to preserve its own freedom to test. Letting India stall the treaty would have effectively destroyed all diplomatic momentum for agreement.

Rather than see that happen, supporters of the treaty, including the Clinton administration, turned to Australia, which has special credibility on nuclear issues with nonaligned and non-nuclear nations as well as the major powers, to save the agreement by bringing it directly to the United Nations. On Monday, Canberra, along with more than 120 co-sponsors, put the treaty before the General Assembly. The large number of co-sponsors, compared with the handful that have joined India in opposition, made it highly likely that the treaty would be approved.

The treaty will then be ready for signing and ratification. All five nuclear powers have said they will sign. Once they ratify as well, the voluntary moratorium on nuclear testing that all five are now observing takes on the status of international law.

Regrettably, the treaty's international monitoring and inspection system cannot begin operating until India ratifies. But even without this monitoring system, the United States is confident that it will be able to detect and publicize any nuclear explosions, using its own intelligence resources.

India's eventual agreement should still be sought, and one way to approach this would be to proceed with the kind of negotiated reductions in nuclear warheads pioneered by the United States and Russia in recent years. These should reasonably be extended to include Chinese, British and French warheads, perhaps starting with confidence-building agreements to take nuclear weapons off their present operational status. Moves of this nature would reasonably respond to India's call for nuclear disarmament.

In a disconcerting bow to anti-internationalist sentiment in America, the recently adopted Republican Party platform calls for opposition to the test ban treaty. Yet many responsible Republicans know better and would probably ignore the platform once the treaty comes to a Senate vote.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No to Chemical Weapons

The treaty barring chemical weapons is coming up for U.S. Senate ratification, and there is no doubt that much of its early bloom is off. Ronald Reagan launched its negotiation, and even started unilaterally abolishing the U.S. stockpile. George Bush signed the completed text. Bill Clinton now is working to have the treaty ratified, but it's tough going. With the end of the Cold War, it is not the disciplined Soviet Union but the unruly rogue states that threaten American security, and their chemical-war preparations are conspicuously beyond the reach of the new treaty.

The treaty remains, nonetheless, perhaps even more in the American interest than when it was primarily a Soviet-American project for world order. It does not of itself rope the rogues, but it builds a platform of procedure and consensus that other nations can stand on as they make that effort. The treaty will increase the available information about chemical stocks, works and plans. It will permit snap inspections of suspected sites. It will ban trade in dual-use chemicals and deny normal commercial chemical transactions to countries that don't sign up. These are not substitutes for the direct enforcement, perhaps military, that still may be necessary in cases of imminent or actual chemical-weapons usage. But they will help provide support for action in those cases.

Some American critics find the treaty's obligations of accounting and inspection onerous, but the American chemical industry believes that the costs will be manageable and its trade secrets will be safe. It is true that these weapons can be hatched in conditions beyond even the intrusive inspections foreseen in the treaty, but this overlooks how the United States can serve its own security by sturdy deterrence (by other than chemical means) and by improved intelligence. There is a risk that the treaty's "chemicals for peace" industrial-sharing provisions could nourish local aptitudes for chemicals for war, as the old "atoms for peace" program fed nuclear proliferation; awareness and vigilance are indicated.

The Republican right is leading the charge against the convention. But party regulars such as Senator Richard Lugar remain faithful to the treaty's Reagan and Bush origins. The industry wants to get on with sales untainted by suspicions of local war planning. The military does not want to legitimize possession of these "poor man's nuclear bombs." The treaty is not a solution to chemical proliferation, only a lever, but a potentially useful one.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Population Politics

The fate of this year's U.S. foreign aid appropriations bill depends on whether legislators can come to an agreement on the matter of international family planning programs. Language relating to abortion now in the House-passed bill is so objectionable that the president has vowed to veto any final bill that preserves this particular restriction. He is right, but there is still time to reach an acceptable agreement.

Since 1973, when abortion became legal in America, no U.S. funds have been permitted to be used abroad for abortion services, lobbying or research. That prohibition is still on the books. But during the Reagan-Bush years the far tougher "Mexico City policy" held. From 1984 until it was reversed by Bill Clinton, that policy denied U.S. foreign aid funds to any foreign nongovernmental organization which, using its own money, provided abortion, counseling, referral or services anywhere in the world. Thus, private organizations like the International Planned Parenthood Federation — which had for 17 years been a major U.S. AID contractor providing family planning, maternal health, adolescent sexual health education and other services — were cut off from U.S. funding.

This year the House bill, in part, would reinstate this old, shortsighted policy and withhold American funds also from the UN Population Fund unless it ceases operations in China. The Senate bill would do neither, and also would provide substantially more funds for population programs in general.

Family planning, along with the education of women, is a recognized key to economic development in the poorest nations of the world. With the exception of the Reagan-Bush years, the United States has traditionally been a leader in this field. And while it certainly has a right to set conditions on the use of U.S. funds abroad, it is unfair to insist on controlling the legal activities of private organizations using their own money, let alone to demand that the UN population agency abandon China, of all places.

There is room for compromise on the dollar figures (although that would be unfortunate) and perhaps in adding language emphasizing abortion-related restrictions on the use of U.S. funds. But there is no middle ground on the core issue of restricting the expenditure of other money. Reasonable people who want to save the entire foreign aid bill will jettison the regressive House language and pass a bill focused on the priorities of the world's poorest families.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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A Friend of China's Today, an Enemy Tomorrow

By Jonathan Mirsky

HONG KONG — Is Beijing conducting a charm-based foreign policy? Which should be taken more seriously, last week's offer to shake Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten's hand or the slightly earlier warning that The Economist magazine is "humiliating the Chinese" and "arousing patriotic indignation"?

What about Prime Minister Li Peng's assurances the other day that "China opposes hegemonism and power politics," compared with the suggestion of General Mi Zhenyu, a leading Chinese military strategist, in a recently published book that in dealings with the United States "we must nurse our sense of vengeance, conceal our abilities, and bide our time."

Beijing moves countries on and off its enemies' list in accordance with the principle of *fang-sung* (tighten and relax). Contracts for passenger jets or the Canton metro are abruptly awarded or withdrawn. At present, China is on bad terms with Germany, Japan and the United States. Britain and Taiwan, long targets of the "cold wind," are experiencing restrained smiles.

This explains why British officials visiting Beijing, impressed by the unexpected warmth, say that relations are improving. Last week Jeremy Hanley, minister of state in the Foreign Office, made much of the remark by Lu Ping, China's top official on Hong Kong affairs, that he was "looking forward to shaking the governor's hand" at the Hong Kong handover ceremony.

Mr. Lu has said this before, and Mr. Patten has always maintained that he would shake Mr. Lu's hand at any time. But after months of Chinese demands that the governor play no role at all at the final ceremony next June 30, Mr. Hanley perceived a breakthrough.

Similarly, Qian Qichen, China's foreign minister, has made soothing offers to Hong Kong's democrats who for years have been reviled as "subversives" and "black hands." Beijing's de facto embassy in Hong Kong last week invited in a few democratic activists who had been calling for the return to Chinese rule of the Diaoyu Islands in the East China Sea, which Japan claims.

Hong Kong's democrats are not swept away as easily as Mr. Hanley. They recognize that such gestures cost Beijing nothing. It has long since announced how Hong Kong will be governed after 1997, with a legislature and chief executive appointed by China and a series of controls on freedom of expression, including the press, which violate the values of the democrats.

With Taiwan, China is for the moment practicing "smokeless warfare" and "peaceful evolution," the techniques it accuses the United States of having used against China since the time of John Foster Dulles. In contrast with its barrage of missiles in the Taiwan Strait last spring, Beijing is now chatting with Taipei. President Jiang Zemin has posed for photographs with a Taiwanese tycoon and agreed that political differences need not affect trade.

But nothing will deter China's attempts to isolate Taiwan diplomatically, or mute its threats to invade if the island moves towards independence.

The friendliness or enmity of Beijing rests on its perception of the tactical situation. In the 1930s, when the Chinese Communists were weak, they made deals with Chiang Kai-shek's ruling Kuomintang. In the immediate aftermath of World War II, Mao and Chiang clinked glasses in a toast while each plotted to exterminate the other.

But on large matters, Beijing rarely compromises. It is eager to trade with the United States yet regularly condemns it publicly, as it has again this week, for human rights policies which "defile China" — as do congressional statements on Tibet, orphanages and organ sales from executed prisoners.

Beijing treats U.S. charges that it sells weapons to terrorist or destabilizing states such as Iran, Iraq and Syria, or builds a missile factory in Pakistan, as intrusions into its sovereignty.

It repeatedly charges Japan with occupying the Diaoyu Islands but insists, despite Prime Minister Li's pledge of no hegemonism, on its right to extend its maritime jurisdiction from 370,000 to 3 million square kilometers, thus including virtually every contested reef in the East and South China seas almost to the shores of Southeast Asia.

China's neighbors should study its tactics and draw a clear distinction between words and actions.

The writer, Hong Kong-based East Asia editor of The Times in London, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Bosnia Alternatives: The Long Haul or a Cynical Short Farce

By Misha Glenny

BRIGHTON, England — The king has deployed all his horses and all his men in Bosnia-Herzegovina. And the 55,000-strong NATO-led military force will be joined this week by 1,200 election supervisors and 850 observers for the national election on Saturday.

Countless nongovernmental organizations and free-lance do-gooders are bracing for the latest stage in the Byzantine task of putting Humpty-Dumpty together again. The elections are supposed to form what Richard Holbrooke, architect of the Dayton agreement, calls the "connective tissue" to once again bind Bosnia together.

All the major European and American diplomats and politicians involved have insisted that the main vote must go ahead. But criticism has been vigorous. Editorial writers have joined forces with such influential commentators as the financier and philanthropist George Soros and former Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic of Bosnia. All say roughly the same thing: that holding the elections will guarantee that Humpty remains dismembered, and that the results of ethnic cleansing will be sanctioned by what is a bogus democratic gesture.

Provided they do not collapse in administrative chaos, the elections will have some positive impact. They will confer a degree of democratic legitimacy on representatives of all communities. And they will lead to establishment of joint institutions in which all three communities are committed to participate. This is the good side.

The bad side is that the minimum conditions set down by the Dayton agreement for free elections do not yet exist. The lack of freedom of movement between and inside the two entities in Bosnia will discourage people from voting in places whence they were forcibly expelled. Not even the most passionate advocates of the elections consider them "free and fair."

In reality, the election is neither good nor bad but a large red herring, trussed up at considerable expense to look like the choicest smoked salmon.

The most significant political event since the disintegration of Yugoslavia turned violent in June 1991 took place on Aug. 23, when Croatia and the rump Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) signed an agreement recognizing each other and establishing full diplomatic relations. That document lays to rest the central dispute that originally provoked violence in the former Yugoslavia.

The wars in Croatia and Bosnia were attempts by the Serbs and Croats to establish their new nation-states by force. The Bosnian Muslims were, to their great misfortune, squeezed in between the two dominant nations and, additionally, ill-served by their leaders.

The Aug. 23 treaty means that Croatia and Serbia are no longer locked in a territorial dispute. Moreover, in the Dayton agreement the international community granted them a controlling interest over large areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Seen from this angle, Humpty's prospects for reconstruction are bleak.

The big war in Bosnia is over because neither the Serbs nor the Croats want it, and because the Bosnian Muslims cannot wage war to regain territory in the light of that Serbo-Croat consensus. But that does not mean that we have witnessed the last of armed conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Dayton map, which split the country into two entities, includes several boundaries that remain hotly contentious and could easily turn nasty.

The alternative is to promote a process that is generally anathema to Western politicians — a gradual stabilization that would encourage first commercial cooperation between the communities and then economic integration. This is a decidedly unglamorous solution for a problem that has generated such passion. Worse still, it requires a long-term military commitment from NATO.

This is not a Cyprus solution, as some critics would say. Bosnia's topography ensures that the three communities are much more dependent on one another's goodwill if they are to survive economically than are the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus.

Carl Bildt, the official responsible for carrying out the Dayton accord on the ground, told me last week that in order for integration to stand a chance, the West would need a force, with American ground troops, "at least until September 1998," which is when Bosnia's second postwar elections are due.

The military presence would, of course, be much reduced from the 55,000 currently engaged in Bosnia, but it would be a serious commitment nonetheless. This assessment is substantially greater than anything President Bill Clinton has been prepared to consider until now.

But that is the choice facing the Western world. If a complete pullout takes place within, say, a year, then the fate of Bosnia will be partition. The Bosnian Muslims will be in the weakest position, probably as an economic vassal of Croatia.

Or the West can stay longer, diverting more financial and military resources to the region, offering a chance for some degree of integration. This is never likely to be complete, as the influence of both Serbia and Croatia will inevitably go beyond that normally associated with neighboring states.

But with support, Bosnia may develop a minimum number of institutions required to act as a coherent, internationally recognized state, enabling it to confront the more substantial question of reconciliation, which holds the final key to the country's long-term future.

If President Clinton and his European allies are committed to Bosnia, they are in for the long haul. Only then would the Bosnian vote make any sense at all.

If, on the other hand, the West wants to pack its bags as soon as possible after the American presidential election in November, then the Bosnian elections will be denounced by history as the most cynical manipulation of the democratic process by democratic countries.

The tens of thousands of soldiers, civil servants and journalists, not to mention the billions in taxpayers' money, would be pawns in a chess game far more absurd than anything Lewis Carroll could have devised.

The writer, author of "The Fall of Yugoslavia," is preparing a history of Balkan nationalism. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Chemical Weapons: A Valuable Treaty to Ratify

By Stanley A. Weiss

GSTAAD, Switzerland — The United States Senate is about to vote on whether to ratify a treaty that would help combat terrorism, the Chemical Weapons Convention. The agreement outlaws production, purchase, storage and use of chemical weapons and the agents that produce them anywhere in the world.

The convention is strongly supported by every member of America's Joint Chiefs of Staff, the secretary of defense, the director of the CIA and the U.S. chemical industry.

The convention will become international law whatever the Senate does. As of today, 160 countries have signed it, including the United States, and 61 have ratified it. It enters into force within 180 days of its ratification by the 65th nation.

U.S. ratification should be no contest. But it is opposed by a small band of senators who have never met an international agreement they liked or trusted. In a word, they believe that any person, country or institution not made in the USA is, well, un-American. The leader of the band is Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina.

There is also a group of senators from both parties with respectable concerns about the treaty's effect on America's security, freedom of action and industry. But those fears and reservations are unwarranted.

America is now required by U.S. law to destroy virtually its entire chemical arsenal by 2004. The convention would put other nations on the same footing.

Today the United States has to act unilaterally to isolate outlaw nations. Its recently enacted Iran-Libya Sanctions Act has produced resentment among its allies, with little or no effect on the target countries.

With the Chemical Weapons Convention in place, companies in China providing Iran with facilities suited for making deadly chemicals would face severe sanctions by the entire industrialized world.

Russia, with the world's largest stockpile (40,000 tons of chemical weapons, vulnerable to theft), would be subject to international scrutiny, allowing inspectors to take inventory and secure those weapons.

If Libya continued building its underground chemical weapons facility, the United States would still be free to take whatever measures it felt were necessary to prevent the plant from going into production.

No arms control agreement is 100 percent verifiable. And there is no easy way to deal with outlaw states, or government-sponsored terrorists. But the convention would supplement national intelligence and provide America with otherwise unavailable means to detect chemical weapons activities.

It creates a paper trail to trace the production and sale of sensitive chemicals. It contains tough enforcement measure, including short-notice challenge inspections and economic sanctions against treaty violators. It is the first arms control agreement with very sharp teeth.

Critics of the treaty claim that American chemical corporations and thousands of small companies not involved in any way with chemical weapons production would be burdened with a mountain of new paperwork, and that hordes of foreign inspectors would be poking their un-American noses into U.S. plants and shoplifting trade secrets. Nonsense.

Of 25,000 U.S. companies, only 200 are ever likely to be liable to on-site inspections. In an industry subject to continuing inspections by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and which fills out more forms than almost any other sector, the addition of a simple one-page report on chemical weapons compliance each year can hardly be considered a major paperwork burden.

The American chemical industry has spent more than 15 years working on the Chemical Weapons Convention. It concluded that the benefits far outweigh the costs, and that real costs would come from not ratifying the agreement.

The convention is unique. It has folded into one treaty an arms control agreement that bans an entire class of weapons with a nonproliferation regime that forbids trade with any nation in noncompliance.

The writer is chairman of Business Executives for National Security, an organization of U.S. business leaders. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

What's All This About My Color?

By Sunil Garg

CHICAGO — I am a person of color, or at least that is how people often categorize me. Yet what do they mean by that?

Certainly I am brown. My parents emigrated from India in the early 1960s, and I have always thought of myself as Indian-American. But I have never seriously thought of myself as a brown man or a person of color.

I was confronted with the term when I was accepted to the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University a few years ago. I received an invitation from the school to attend a special orientation for "students of color." The color of my skin qualified me for special attention.

What was the purpose of separating the student body into two groups, whites and those of "color"? Students had not even had the opportunity to introduce themselves to each other.

Other students at the Kennedy School explained to me that the term "people of color" includes those who have historically been alienated or oppressed by the Western white world and whose perspectives and cultures have not been properly heard or appreciated.

But having color does not give anyone a particular culture, nor does it mean that one's culture or perspective differs from that of whites. I, for instance, identify almost exclusively with Western culture.

People can also become disaffected from American culture because of their religious beliefs, class, sex or even weight. The term "people of color" implies that only skin color separates and alienates individuals from society.

The term lumps together the different experiences and challenges facing racial and ethnic groups in the United States. Many times, "people of color" will be used when discussing discrimination, when in fact different groups feel different degrees of discrimination. A black youth in Harlem has a different experience with racism from a middle-class Indian-American.

By creating this false union among most of the world's population, the term "people of color" promotes the idea that Western culture and whites are the exercisers of all power and the perpetrators of all evil. One need not be a student of history to understand that racism and oppression are known in almost every nation and that factors beyond color lead men and women to oppress their brethren.

I am not denying the existence of racism in America or the importance of skin color in the society. My fear is that the term "people of color" creates an environment in which alternative perspectives are reduced to tales of racism and victimization.

As the ethnic and racial composition of the American nation changes substantially, we Americans need to understand and relate to one another regardless of the color of our skin. We need to find ways to appreciate our country's true diverse perspectives, cultures, knowledge and experiences.

The writer, a public policy analyst, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Cyclone in Paris

PARIS — A cyclone of extraordinary violence burst over Paris yesterday [Sept. 9] afternoon, devastating the central streets of the city. The duration of the cyclone was not longer than a minute, but during that time at least two persons were killed and almost fifty injured. Much damage was also done to property. The part of the city in which the full force of the phenomenon raged was the lower part of the Ile de la Cité and the immediate vicinity. It was incredible that such work had been done by the wind.

1921: A Giant Debate

EDINBURGH — Psychologists had a field day at the British Association meeting here yesterday [Sept. 9]. Misconceptions concerning abnormal stature were pilloried by Professor W. D. Haliburton. "The belief is widely held," he said, "that people of gigantic stature are exceptionally powerful, but, as a fact, giantism is a disease. The giant is a feeble person without much muscularity and is shortlived." Sometimes the disease results in great development of the extremities. This form, known as acromegalism, is represented in tradition by the hobgoblins of the fairy tales.

1946: Dissected Man

SAN FRANSISCO — Relatives of Raymond B. Lopez tentatively identified him yesterday [Sept. 9] as the victim of a dissection slaying which set off one of the most intensive investigations in the city's history. Police were told that Lopez had been missing since August 29. Lopez's brother said the missing man had a mole on the center of his chest such as was found on the dismembered body.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Don't Get Carried Away, And Pay More Attention

By Edwin M. Yoder, Jr.

WASHINGTON — The recent military encounter with Saddam Hussein suggests the usual hazards of being a superpower with a short attention span. The world changes daily in interesting, sometimes menacing, ways while some of us aren't looking. The late Secretary of State Dean Rusk used to observe that while we are asleep half the world is wide awake, including its mischief-makers.

Since Saddam sent thousands of elite troops against the "protected" Kurdish enclaves in northern Iraq it is as if a rock had been rolled aside and we could suddenly see thousands of insects moiling about.

We learn that the Kurds are fighting viciously among themselves, and that their rival factions have Syrian and Iranian backers. We also learn that the CIA has been operating a multimillion-dollar opposition insurgency in northern Iraq, whose objective is to subvert Saddam's regime. Now that those U.S. agents have been disrupted and scattered, and some arrested and executed, the survivors are complaining to American reporters and pundits that their cause has been betrayed.

Five years of UN economic sanctions have weakened Iraq and impoverished rank-and-file Iraqis, but it is far from clear that the sanctions have damaged their presumptive target, Saddam Hussein. Sanctions have instead allowed Saddam to pose as the protector of Sunni Muslim civilization from the Iranians, from their Kurdish puppets and from Shiite splinter groups in the south.

All in all, the situation in Iraq appears to be at least as complicated as we would normally expect the domestic politics of a big American state to be. But when a foreign country is involved, we Americans strangely seem to suppose the situation is simple. Lob a bomb or two into their headquarters and declare victory!

Since Bill Clinton meted out measured punishment for Saddam's northern incursion, in the form of four dozen cruise missiles showered on air defense installations far to the south, there is little discussion of the political and economic subplots. Instead, the questions are largely framed in terms of U.S. politics. Did Mr. Clinton fire the cruise missiles to silence and disarm Bob Dole? Did he do too much or too little?

The president's chronic detractors are divided. Some refer to the missile attack as a pinprick and lament the failure to hit Saddam's Republican Guards hard, in their quarters around Baghdad. Others, though no less scornful of the president, suggest that any military retaliation was unwise and driven by campaign politics.

In short, it was a typical week for the absent-minded superpower and the carping critics.

But important strategic questions do arise. The first is whether the United States can afford to thrash about in a clumsy attempt to shape the internal politics of an Arab state. Should President Clinton have ignored the worries of critical regional friends — Jordan, Saudi Arabia — for whom any violent action against an Arab state (in the absence of a trespass across recognized international borders) poses political perils?

Was it not the president's responsibility to take account of the recent bombing of U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia? What might happen in a year, or five years, if Iraq were to collapse economically and militarily and the Iranians were to renew the war they suspended shortly before the invasion of Kuwait captured our wandering attention?

The latest episode in Iraq reminds one of another failed American crusade against an obnoxious dictator — the 35-year campaign against Fidel Castro of Cuba. The CIA operation in northern Iraq bears uncomfortable resemblance to the CIA plans of the early 1960s to oust or kill President Castro, including the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Cuba today is a ruin, its economy is devastated, its people miserable, but Mr. Castro is still standing. The analogy is disconcerting.

Surely the aim of U.S. policy is not to build Saddam Hussein into an Arab Castro, a survivor, while devastating his people and his country. Indeed, the United States says that its policy is to respect Iraq's territorial integrity. If so, an American president cannot act on macho impulse, and Mr. Clinton did not. His action was not bold or dramatic, but sound policy is not always glamorous or simple.

Washington Post Writers Group.

'Look – No Hands'

Bad-Mouthing the Press, Again

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — The battering inflicted on the Newsweek writer Joe Klein for lying about his authorship of the novel "Primary Colors" has infused him with empathy for people in public life who are battered daily by unfeeling mobs of reporters, photographers, columnists and editorial writers.

He thought he was a tough guy, but under assault from the media, he bled from every pore. (Reports from the recent political conventions suggest that he has recovered enough verve to once again talk tough to and about politicians.)

Had he come into the news business in the "old days," he would have been better prepared for his personal ordeal. Public contempt and disdain were constant occupational hazards for the drunks, incompetents and callous ambulance chasers who for decades were thought to be prototypical of the American journalist.

It was largely a class thing. We were perceived as a lower form of life, amoral, half-literate hacks in cheap suits.

But the image began to change. The World War II exploits of Ernie Pyle and other correspondents were evidence that we were regular guys, real Americans.

The idealistic editor and reporter valiantly battling The Interests later became stock figures in Hollywood movies and television. Thousands of middle- and upper-class college boys and girls flocked into the business. Their credentials and high-minded sophistication gave us a veneer of respectability: some of them had Ph.Ds and knew which fork to use. The role of the press in the debacles of Vietnam and Watergate vindicated their calling.

The wheel is turning again. To politicians, we are again self-pro

MEANWHILE

moting jackals. Among the masses, we are scandalmongers and privacy invaders who ask weeping mothers of dead children, "How do you feel?"

The academic community, once smitten with the media, has gone revisionist, producing books and tracts denouncing the press for cynicism, ignorance and mindless arrogance that endanger democracy and the political process.

We have Trojan horses in our midst: professional and trade journals, ombudsmen and critics (like me) whose self-assigned mission is to "reform" (or heckle) the news business by bad-mouthing it.

The New York Review of Books, an organ of the intellectual-academic class, weighed in recently with a barbed piece by Joan Didion (sometimes described as a "journalist") in which she attempts to "deconstruct" Bob Woodward of The Washington Post as a "deferential" toady to the Establishment, whose books — most recently, "The Choice" — reveal a disinclination or incapacity for "measurable cerebral activity."

He has come to believe in "fairness ... a familiar newsroom piety, the excuse for a good deal of autopilot reporting and lazy thinking." Washington, as rendered by Mr. Woodward, "is by definition basically solid, a diorama of decent intentions in which wise if misunderstood and occasionally misled stewards will reliably prevail," Ms. Didion writes.

"Its military chiefs will be pictured, as Colin Powell was in 'The Commanders,' thinking on the eve of war exclusively of their troops, the 'kids,' the 'teenagers'; a human story," she continues. "The clerks of [the] Supreme Court will be pictured, as the clerks of the Burger court were in 'The Brethren,' offering astute guidance as their justices negotiate the shoals of ideological error: a human story."

It is, she suggests, unforgivably naive and dishonest to believe that military chiefs worry about casualties, that Supreme Court clerks try to offer "astute guidance" to the justices, that politicians may in fact have "decent intentions" or that the federal government after more than two centuries is a "basically solid" institution.

These renditions of history, she tells us, are a product of Mr. Woodward's methodology — talking to the people you write about, checking and cross-checking their versions of contemporary history, collecting "appointment calendars, diaries, telephone records, credit card receipts, medical records, handwritten notes, letters." This kind of reportage, in her view, is corrupting. It not only drowns the journalist in material he can't absorb but causes him to defer to his subjects out of fear of offending his sources.

No one would ever accuse Ms. Didion of these reportorial sins. For her political pieces for the New York Review — her celebrated profile of the Reagans in 1989, for example — she seems to have collected no notes, letters, conflicting versions, and, apparently, had no human contact with the people she was deconstructing.

They were strangers to her, denizens of an alien world whose images were implanted in her brain by the media, including the memoirs of Nancy Reagan, Peggy Noonan and Mike Deaver. From this and from newspapers, magazines and television, she discovered the souls of the Reaganites and confirmed all the intuitive judgments she had arrived at before the project began.

It was a methodology — unlike Mr. Woodward's, she might say — that protected her journalistic virginity and did not tempt her to produce "political pornography," which is her final judgment on Mr. Woodward's work.

He has never, to my knowledge, professed to be a political philosopher or a polemicist of Ms. Didion's style. He is a newspaper reporter whose curious notions about "fairness" and engagement in the world he describes scramble his brains, as Ms. Didion sees it, and unman him in the quest for enlightenment. How much better it would have been to sit on the beach engaging in cerebral activity.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Honoring Malraux

Regarding "Malraux, Self-Made Great Man" (Opinion, Sept. 4):

The French Resistance hero Claude Bourdet, who died this year, recounted how he contacted Andre Malraux in 1941 in hopes that he might join the nascent movement Combat. Bourdet, having explained to Malraux how Combat intended to oppose the Germans, was asked "Have you got any arms?" Bourdet: "No." Malraux: "Have you got any money?" Bourdet: "No." Malraux: "Well, come back and see me when you've got arms and money." End of conversation. Of course Malraux did join the Resistance — in 1944. By that time, Bourdet, a member of the National Council of the Resistance, was in Buchenwald.

With the transfer of Malraux's ashes to the Pantheon, I can't help wondering whether France knows a hero, as opposed to a middling good writer and a public relations genius, when it sees one.

SUSAN GEORGE
Lardy, France.

It is my understanding that Malraux had ruled out a state funeral for himself and that he wanted to be buried next to his beloved fellow writer Louise de Vilmorin. That his remains will now be moved to the Pantheon shows that where there is a will to the contrary, there is a way.

PIERRE LASZLO
Orsay, France.

Eternal Edinburgh

Regarding "The Edinburgh Festival at 50: A Midlife Crisis" (Sept. 5):

Professional critics at the 50th Edinburgh Festival (or any festival, for that matter) often miss one of the most unique and powerful elements — the festival experience. Critics are sent to festivals "to criticize"; ordinary individuals go to be "festive," to have fun, to enjoy themselves, to be part of the festival. As someone who has been actively involved with the Edinburgh Festival for 40 years, I assure you that it is going strong. As someone who helped organize the Fringe, I am pleased and proud of its evolution.

For three glorious weeks in one of Europe's most beautiful cities, Edinburgh treats visitors to this annual cultural jamboree. The festival is the collective joy and wonder of the assembled revelers, performers and public alike. The size of the Fringe assures that there will be thousands of artists mixed with the spectators in the streets, the bars and the restaurants. Their collective experience is the festival. The Edinburgh Festival not only keeps one young at heart, it excites, stimulates and brings joy.

JIM HAYNES
Paris.

Good News to our readers on the French Riviera: The IHT is available at all these fine news agents.

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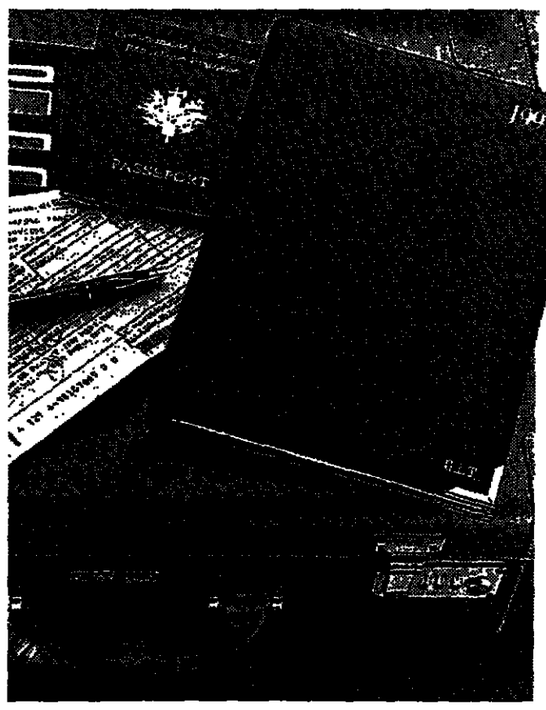

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STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

TOMORROW: HEALTH SCIENCE

Up-to-Date Greed and Crime

By A.R. Gurney

NEW YORK — The news that "Chicago," the 1975 John Kander-Fred Ebb-Bob Fosse musical, is coming to Broadway this fall is hardly a surprise. Anyone lucky enough to have attended one of its four New York concert performances last May in the acclaimed Encores! series will understand why.

This reputedly problematic piece, staged by Walter Bobbie and starring Ann Reinking, Bebe Neuwirth, James Naughton and Joel Grey, proved to be one of the more exciting events of the 1995-96 theater season. The jaunty dances and catchy songs, riding on a darkly sardonic plot of adultery, murder and legal chicanery, elicited the kind of enthusiastic response that is rare in theater audiences these days.

Indeed, why *does* "Chicago," which had a relatively qualified reception the first time around, have such an immediate appeal today?

The musical comedy is celebrated as one of the truly indigenous flowers in the large and varied garden of American theater. If our important dramatists acknowledge their debt to Ibsen, Chekhov and, lately, Pinter and Beckett, our best musicians, lyricists and show-book writers seem to have sprung full-armed from the head of the Statue of Liberty.

True, we can trace the roots of the American musical back to certain antecedents abroad, like Viennese operetta, Russian ballet and possibly English music hall or pantomime. But we pride ourselves on having combined and integrated these elements in a uniquely organic way, even while folding in a number of native-grown ingredients, particularly the presentational style and sassy humor of vaudeville. The whole, we like to think, is similar to the United States itself, greater than the sum of its parts.

Even in the hands of its most experienced practitioners, this ideally seamless blend of different influences has shown a tendency to separate out into its various antecedents.

The strain of European operetta, for example, has been re-emphasized most successfully by Oscar Hammerstein 2d, who, both in his collaborations with Jerome Kern and later with Richard Rodgers, gravitated toward exotic, or exoticized, locales, sentimental love stories and simple thematic homilies.

Jaunty dances and songs in 'Chicago' ride on a dark plot.

If operetta comes, can Puccini be far behind? Puccini-like melodies are taken up in the very plots of such Broadway shows as "Miss Saigon" and "Rent," recycled versions of "Madame Butterfly" and "La Boheme."

The vaudeville element has, alas, proved less enduring over the years. Shows like "Guys and Dolls" or "Damn Yankees" or "Gypsy" had a kind of tough immediacy and wise-guy street-smartness that made them reach an audience in a very different way from their more sentimental cousins. These musicals were about *us* in ways that operettas never were.

One of the reasons "Chicago" was so enthusiastically welcomed last spring was that it revived and celebrated this tradition. Its authors even originally subtitled it "A Musical Vaudeville." And vaudeville it is, with a vengeance.

Watching "Chicago," hearing the peppy tunes and raunchy lyrics, seeing the brassy Bob Fosse-inspired dances, the audience felt as if it had come home.

Fabricated out of a 1926 play of the same title by Maurine Dallas Watkins, which became a 1942 Ginger Rogers movie called "Roxie Hart," "Chicago" is about a married chorus girl who shoots her lover, goes to trial under the tutelage of a savvy lawyer, learns how to capitalize on the sentiments of the public, becomes a celebrity, goes free and ends up as a popular performer.

The vaudeville form of "Chicago" aggressively reinforces the plot. Every song and dance is staged as a kind of number performed on the Orpheum circuit. The audience, in turn, becomes an essential element in the theatrical transaction: We are entertained, seduced, teased and at the same time mocked into seeing ourselves as the "public" that Roxie Hart is playing to, to save her life.

The musical may evoke the snap and crackle of Chicago in the '20s, but it also manages to land us squarely in the New York of the '90s. After the trials of O.J. Simpson and the Menendez brothers, today's audiences understand the theatrical ploys of media-conscious trial lawyers and the connections that link crime and celebrity and money. When her lawyer proposes to the now-famous Roxie that she auction off her possessions for extra cash, the Onassis auctions also come to mind.

"Chicago" says, in effect, that we live in a tough, materialistic, violent society and that show business is the best revenge. O.K., crime leads to celebrity leads to money, but you'd better look good if you want to survive. It feels aggressively up to date.

A.R. Gurney, the author of many plays, has recently completed his fourth novel, "Early American." This was excerpted from an article he wrote for The New York Times.

Mark Humphrey/The Associated Press

Bill Monroe, left, the father of bluegrass music, performing with Ricky Skaggs in 1991 in Nashville.

A Bluegrass Legend Goes Still

By Richard Harrington
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Blue Moon of Kentucky will keep on shining, but Bill Monroe, the brightest star bluegrass ever knew, has finally set.

Monroe, the father of bluegrass music, died Monday at the age of 84 after suffering a stroke in March. He had become the music's grand patriarch and champion in a career lasting more than 60 years.

With his flowing mane of frost-white hair and stylish sideburns topped by a white ten-gallon hat, and possessed of a regal bearing unbowed by age, Monroe had come to embody the music. His classic songs, his distinctive high-tenor style and, most of all, his endless devotion defined bluegrass to all those that came after — and, in truth, they all came after Monroe.

He was the music's proud papa — sometimes to the point of paranoia over others' being credited as originators. It was Monroe's good fortune that the music took its name from his band, the Blue Grass Boys, who had adopted it to honor the state that first proved hospitable to what musicologist Alan Lomax once called "folk music in overdrive."

It was an accurate description of Monroe's swift mandolin leads and the hard-driving instrumental interplay that still defines bluegrass. On top of that, Monroe delivered the songs with his trademark high-pitched, piercing vocals, often enveloping them in sweet, brittle harmonies. What came to be known as the "high lonesome" sound was simply a variation on the authentic mountain singing he'd heard on the family farm and in church while growing up in Kentucky. It was the sound of home.

Paternity is a volatile issue in any art form, and music is no exception. But while Louis Armstrong didn't invent jazz and Jimmie Rodgers did not invent country and Elvis Presley certainly did not invent rock-and-roll, Bill Monroe did create bluegrass.

"I wanted a style of music of my own," he once explained, but he ended up with much more, becoming the very symbol for a style he taught to generations of musicians.

In fact, there was something of a musical Monroe Doctrine, built on strongly held convictions about what bluegrass was and should remain (namely acoustic and tradition-bound). That made Monroe a particularly demanding taskmaster, and more than a few of his band members heard impassioned lectures on "how to keep it right."

Yet Monroe also felt that everybody had a right to his own style, and encouraged his best players to widen the music — as banjo player Earl Scruggs and guitarist Lester Flatt did in the late '40s before leaving to form their own seminal bluegrass band, the Foggy Mountain Boys.

Bill Monroe's 'high lonesome' style was the sound of home.

That split was particularly painful for Monroe — he considered it a betrayal — and after Flatt & Scruggs eventually surpassed him in popularity, the naturally shy Monroe became increasingly taciturn, suspicious and increasingly possessive of his place in bluegrass history.

Monroe was hardly a gabfest to begin with. Folklorist Ralph Rinzler once described him as "a man of princely bearing and precious few words." He chose to let his fingers and singing voice do most of the talking, and history the judging.

What many found most remarkable about Bill Monroe was his unflagging vitality: He was as hard-driving as the music itself. Even in his last years, Monroe plowed his farm with mules. When he was 75, he celebrated with an extended tour that played every state in the Union.

He was born William Smith Monroe in Rosine, Kentucky, in 1911, and his childhood on the family farm was typically hard for the region. His mother (a fiddler) died when he 10, his father six years later. Monroe went to live with an uncle, Pen Vandiver (later immortalized in the classic "Uncle Pen"), and soon took up an instrument. Monroe's choice of mandolin was pragmatic. The youngest of eight children, he saw all the other instruments taken by other family members, including his brothers Charlie on guitar and Birch on fiddle.

Monroe absorbed music from disparate sources — secular and religious folk traditions, gospel and its angular harmonies, Scottish and Irish fiddle tunes and blues. The three Monroe brothers moved to Chicago in 1930, not to play music but to work in the nearby oil refineries. They ended up playing at dances, house parties and, occasionally, on local radio shows like the WLS "Barn Dance." The music was not yet bluegrass, but very traditional country played at a slightly brisker tempo and with high harmonies that clearly suggested what was to come.

It was in 1939 that Monroe established himself and his sound. He did so on the Grand Ole Opry's WSM broadcast from Nashville, choosing as his debut a furious version of Jimmie Rodgers's "Muleskinner Blues." The result: the first audience demand for an encore in Opry history. Later, when Opry chief George Hay signed Monroe and the Blue Grass Boys, he said, "If you ever leave the Opry, it'll be because you fired yourself." Monroe never did, becoming an Opry regular, performing there as recently as March.

The sound of bluegrass continued to coalesce, driven by Monroe's mandolin. His favorite, a 1923 Gibson F-5 found in the window of a Miami barbershop, became the music's signature instrument.

His proud sound remains in a thousand bluegrass bands around the world. Songs like "Blue Moon of Kentucky" (Presley's first hit), "Footprints in the Snow," "Rawhide," "Uncle Pen," "Scotland," "Kentucky Waltz" and "Jerusalem Ridge" will always remain part of the music's basic repertoire.

A Sobering Moment for Rappers

By Robert Hilburn
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — While the hip-hop world expressed sympathy, if not surprise, over the shooting that has left rapper Tupac Shakur in critical condition in a Las Vegas hospital, one leading record executive predicted that the incident could have a chilling effect on the progress the industry has made in recent years in opening the doors to black entrepreneurs.

"What the shooting is going to affect is the establishment perception of young black men in the record business — and it's going to have a very, very negative effect," said a West Coast executive, who, like most others interviewed, did not want his name used. "People don't want to be associated with stuff like this. They are going to look at other young hard-core executives and artists who come up from the streets and they are going to generalize."

This, he suggested, could lead to some potentially gifted rap artists being shut out of the industry because labels might be fearful of being embroiled in violence and confrontation.

Other executives, however, say that many in the industry are already wary of working with hard-core rap artists and entrepreneurs.

"People already have been nervous about doing business with some of these guys," an East Coast executive said.

Shakur was shot at least four times late Saturday after the Mike Tyson-Bruce Seldon fight in Las Vegas. Shakur was a passenger in a car being driven by Marion (Suge) Knight, the head of Shakur's label, Death Row Records. Knight was also grazed in the head by the gunfire that reportedly came from a passing car.

Shakur's shooting was the talk of the rap community around the country. In New York, DJ Mister Cee, director of artists and repertoire at Mercury Records and a disk jockey at WQHT-FM, said he thought young rappers may be sobered by the shooting.

"If there are artists living that lifestyle, I think they'll step back and look at the Tupac situation and be a little bit more cautious in what they say," he said. "They'll check themselves twice — maybe even three times — before saying or doing anything that's going to incriminate them later on — mentally or physically."

There has been for more than a year a growing rivalry involving rival camps of East Coast and West Coast rappers — chiefly artists associated with Death Row Records in Los Angeles and Sean (Puffy) Combs's Bad Boy Records in New York. The bitter feud has been acted out in person, on award shows and in the lyrics of some records.

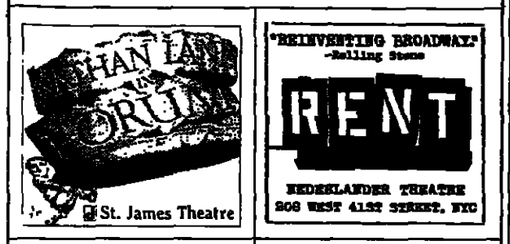
In Shakur's "Hit 'em Up," he accuses Notorious B.I.G., a Bad Boy rapper, of being involved in the 1994 incident in New York in which Shakur was shot and robbed just outside a recording studio. B.I.G. has denied the charge.

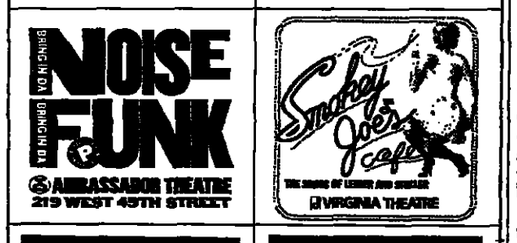
Alan Light, editor in chief of Vibe magazine, which has written extensively about Shakur, said he doubted that the shooting would do much to change the direction of hard-core rap.

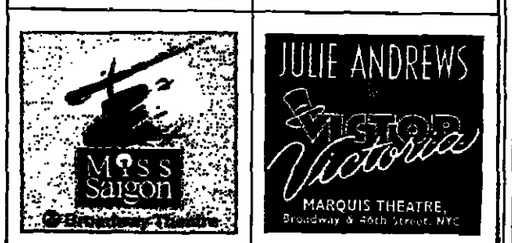
"If it truly were a wake-up call they would have awakened before now," he said. "It's not like this was the first time. Certainly in his recent interviews and records, Tupac's tone has been invincible."

Shakur's shooting apparently will not alter the release of the Shakur movie "Gridlock," which wrapped filming in July. Shakur co-stars with Tim Roth as heroin addicts who vow to quit their habit.

CELEBRATE BROADWAY







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LONDON THEATER

'Heidi' Mystery: Where's the Plot?

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Pulitzer Prize for playwriting has always been erratic, but Wendy Wasserstein's "The Heidi Chronicles" won seven major playwriting awards back in 1989, including the Tony. Now that we finally have it at Greenwich, the mystery remains utterly unsolved; 1989 must have been an unusually terrible year for new American plays.

The pattern here is one vastly better achieved by such near contemporary movies as "The Way We Were," "Beaches" and "Rich and Famous." Take a young woman of the 1960s, follow her through the 1980s and let's see what happens to her and her nation along the way. Like some nightmarish female Forrest Gump, Heidi gets caught up in student protests, self-awareness therapy, biological-clock crises, AIDS and finally unmarried motherhood without (in Susannah Harker's blandly competent performance) letting anything get to her too deeply.

There's a chronic lack of plot here, and Wasserstein writes with a plodding sentimentality. Only at the very end, in two closing scenes, do we begin to get the glimmering of a coherent story line; the rest is a compilation of lame revue sketches all too neatly pinpointing, albeit unintentionally, everything that has been wrong with America in the last quarter of a century. David Taylor directs a British cast understandably bewildered by their underwritten, infinitely irritating characters.

At the Donmar Warehouse, "Pentecost" is not last year's David Edgar hit about art treasures in Eastern Europe but an earlier play of the same title written by Stewart Parker just before he died at age 47 of cancer 10 years ago. Set in Belfast during the Ulster strike of 1974 this is a darkly lyrical account of the lingering tribal suicide of Northern Ireland told, unusually, from a Protestant point of view.

Robert Workman

From "The Heidi Chronicles."

The house where "Pentecost" is set is, symbolically, in a derelict no-man's land at the border of the hostilities. Its occupants, one of them a ghost, meet to talk through the questions that remain unanswered today about the agony of Ulster past and present, and Dublin's Rough Magic Company, on an all-too-rare visit to London, invests them all with dignity and plausibility, so that we come to believe whoever is speaking at the time. If the play is ultimately inconclusive, so too are the issues it raises. Far too little has changed, far too much is still horribly topical.

On the National's Cottesloe stage, Stephen Poliakoff's "Blinded by the Sun" is a remarkable tribute to C.P. Snow. Not only does it focus on his "two nations" debate about science versus art, it is also written in the form of a university thriller often strongly reminiscent of such Snow plays as "The Masters."

We are dealing here with a scientific fraud, one loosely modeled on the University of Utah "cold fusion" scandal of 1989. This, like many previous scientific tricks, was the result of otherwise noble men forced to prove their "results" too soon and therefore faking them with disastrous consequences. One of the Poliakoff characters (Duncan Bell) perpetrates a similar fraud and is caught; but the play's interest in the clash between science and commerce also gives us a wily old senior tutor (Graham Crowden), a "pure" scientist (Frances de la Tour) who refuses to offer any evidence that she has achieved anything at all after 30 grant-subsidized years in the lab, and our narrator (Douglas Hodge), a so-so scientist who has sold out to popular radio and television and made himself both powerful and a fortune in the process.

The result of the clash of these archetypes is a memorable and often gripping drama about the uses and misuses of science. Poliakoff's conclusions may be self-evident (science needs money and time rather then any commercial or academic pressure), but it is his methods of reaching those results which give his script both its tension and its triumph.

One of the most intriguing tales from Hollywood Babylon has been that of William Haines, the silent-screen star of a dozen '20s hits who survived even the coming of the talkies. Then, however, he was caught in bed with a sailor in a Los Angeles YMCA, whereupon all studios blacklisted him and even destroyed prints of his films. Undeterred, Haines became Hollywood's first star interior decorator, transferring what he had learned on movie sets to the homes of the stars who succeeded him. He died in 1973 at 73.

Unfortunately, "The Tailor-Made Man," a play about Haines written and directed by Claudio Macor, at the Cockpit, goes only skin deep, offering ludicrous cameos of Louis B. Mayer and such Haines supporters and early clients as Carole Lombard and Marion Davies. Only when the script turns to simple historical narrative is there any real dramatic interest.

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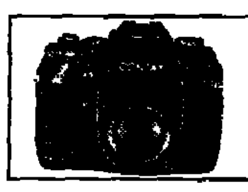
International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE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Renault Net Drops 89% In First Half

Weak French Sales Likely to Get Worse

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Renault SA said Tuesday that its first-half net profit dropped 89 percent, hurt by a huge operating loss at its car unit caused by slow sales in France and deteriorating margins.

The company's net profit dropped to 158 million francs ($31.6 million), from 1.75 billion francs in the corresponding period last year.

"About the only bright spot is that it was in line with expectations," said Nick Snee, an analyst at J.P. Morgan & Co.

The carmaker's net profit was damaged by an operating loss of 225 million francs in the first six months of the year, compared with an operating profit of 1.52 billion francs in the first half of last year.

Renault's car division had an operating loss of 911 million francs and the company said that in the second half, the unit should show only a "slight" improvement over the 1.35 billion franc operating loss it registered last year.

For the rest of 1996, the company expects France's car market to experience a "significant" decline following the expiration of a second government-backed incentive program to buy cars on Sept. 30.

"Unless the government pulls a third car-buying incentive from its hat, it's premature to start buying Renault shares," said Ibra Wane, an analyst at CFF Bourse.

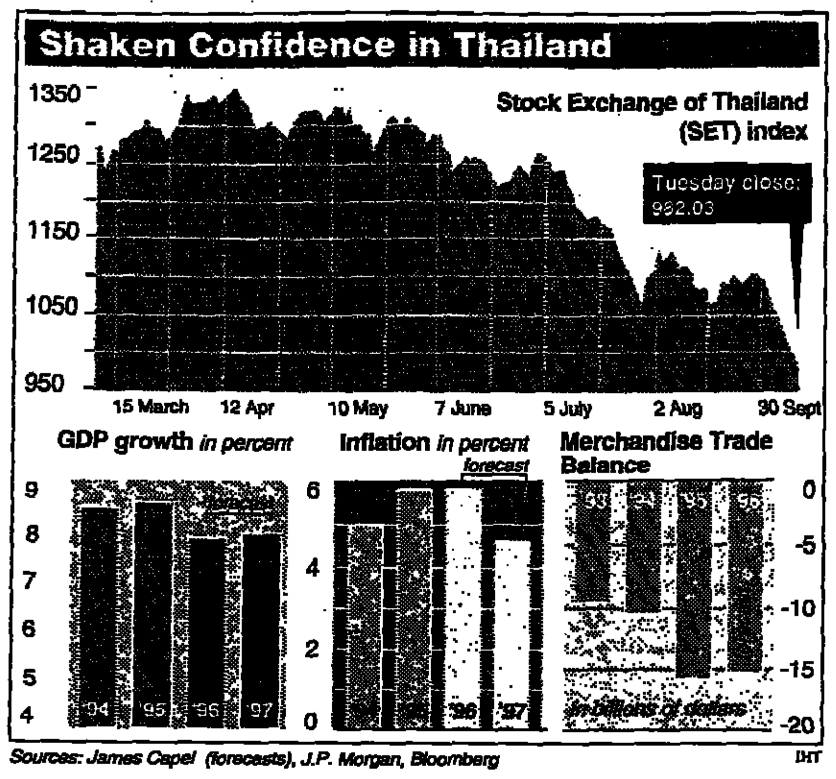
Mr. Wane said results at the operating level were worse than he expected, leading him to revise his forecast for full-year net profit down to 500 million francs or less.

Shares of Renault rose 1.62 percent Tuesday, to close at 135.1 francs. The results, released after trading in Paris closed, were in line with the expectations of analysts.

Renault's financial unit was the only bright spot, with operating profit rising to 660 million francs, up from 638 million francs in the same period last year. Financial income rose to 400 million francs, from 250 million francs.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Shaken Confidence in Thailand



Sources: James Capel (forecasts), J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg IHT

Political Unease Pushes Thai Stocks to 3-Year Low

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Stocks in Bangkok fell for the ninth consecutive day Tuesday, reaching their lowest level in nearly three years, as the Thai government denied it would devalue its currency and promised a series of measures to staunch growing worries about political and economic instability.

Local newspapers also reported that four former governors of the central Bank of Thailand have called upon Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-Archa to resign because they believe his government can no longer implement the policies necessary to address the country's worrying economic problems.

"Foreign money keeps pulling out of Thailand," Vichate Tantiwanich, director of marketing and business development at Thai Farmers Asset Management Co., told Bloomberg Business News. "Right now there is a crisis of confidence in the government and economy."

In Bangkok, the Stock Exchange of Thailand Index fell to 982.03 from 986.32 on Monday. The gauge has fallen more than 23 percent this year, and has not been this low since September 1993.

One of Asia's fastest-growing economies over the past decade, Thailand has been laboring in recent months to stem inflation and overheating growth without pitching its economy into recession.

But, at the same time, amid the need to invest in its own development, it has found its policy options limited by the pressures of opening its economy to international trade and capital flows.

Because of financial market liberalization over the past decade, Thailand's currency and high-yielding domestic bond markets are among the most susceptible to foreign-investor sentiment in the region.

The situation has been complicated by a downturn in exports and bitter domestic political battles that have jarred international faith in the country's reputation for sound economic management and fueled rumors of a devaluation of the baht.

"I confirm that there will be no baht devaluation as the country's economy is strong," Thailand's Finance Minister, Bodi Chunanonda, said Tuesday, prior to a cabinet meeting that had been called to discuss economic policy. "There were

See THAILAND, Page 24

EU Nears Fiscal-Discipline Plan

Monetary Officials Agree on Need for Sanctions

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European Union monetary officials are edging close to agreement on a budget-stability pact to limit government deficits after monetary union, one of the biggest issues to be resolved before the launch of a single currency, EU officials said Tuesday.

The pact taking shape is likely to fall short of the swift, draconian sanctions that Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany demanded last year to guarantee Germany's participation in the single currency, officials said.

But the proposed pact would meet key German concerns by imposing fines almost automatically on countries that run excessive budget deficits after the adoption of a single currency, and by strictly enforcing the deficit ceiling of 3 percent of gross domestic product.

"We are quite happy with the way it is evolving," one German official said.

The proposed pact was discussed at a meeting Monday and Tuesday of the EU's monetary committee, which groups senior finance ministry and central bank officials from the 15 EU countries.

[Reuters cited monetary sources as saying that officials had reached an understanding that governments exceeding the deficit limit should be faced with automatic penalties.]

Officials hope to win an agreement on the pact's outlines when EU finance ministers and central bank governors hold their semiannual informal meeting Sept. 21 in Dublin.

The importance of a pact to ensure budget discipline has grown in recent months because economic data increasingly suggest that several countries, including France and perhaps Germany, will fall short of the single-currency criteria for deficits and debt, which could force EU leaders to bend the rules for participation. An agreement to enforce low deficits in the long term might help reassure the German public and financial markets, which wary that the Euro is an unstable successor to the Deutsche mark.

"It must bite," Werner Becker, an economist at Deutsche Bank said of the budget pact. "Automatic sanctions must be held over the heads of governments, otherwise it will be useless."

Germany has requested that the Union impose fines of 0.25 percent of GDP for each percentage point, or fraction of a point, that a country's deficit exceeds 3 percent of GDP. Bonn also wants the fines to start no more than six months after a country exceeds the deficit ceiling.

The proposal discussed Tuesday by the monetary committee and drafted by the European Commission calls for more modest fines and would wait nine to 12 months before imposing them, according to officials familiar with the plan. In addition, the commission proposal would require countries to identify in advance what austerity measures they would take if their deficits exceeded the ceiling.

The German official said Bonn was continuing to press for a six-month delay before sanctions kick in. Still, this official said the commission's plan was far more rigorous than the Maastricht treaty, which makes sanctions dependent on a political agreement among single-currency countries.

EU officials said they were cautiously optimistic that an agreement would be reached. Failure to do so would imperil plans for EU leaders to adopt detailed agreements at a summit meeting in December and could spark doubt about the 1999 single-currency timetable.

EC Wary About Paris Budget Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — In a move that could hurt France's ability to qualify for European currency union, the European Commission said Tuesday it would study France's plan to reduce its deficit by transferring funds from state-owned France Telecom.

The French government said last week it wanted France Telecom to make a one-time contribution of 3.7 billion francs ($723.6 million) to the national budget in exchange for the government taking over the company's pension liabilities. Most French pensions already are paid by the government.

The plan is crucial to France's ability to qualify for the Euro, the European Union common currency to be introduced in 1999. To qualify, France needs to reduce its deficit to 3 percent of gross domestic product by the end of 1997 from 5 percent at the end of 1995.

"Without the funds from France Telecom, the French government will have serious difficulties in getting its deficit below 4 percent of GDP, let alone 3 percent," said Peter Luxton, an economist at MMS International.

The France Telecom funds would reduce the deficit by 0.3 to 0.4 percent of GDP, helping to offset the impact of sluggish growth on tax receipts.

The commission said it was not a foregone conclusion that it would count the Telecom receipts in its assessment of France's 1997 budget deficit. The EU executive agency must make a recommendation to EU heads of state in 1998 on which countries qualify for the Euro.

Separately, French companies shed 2,200 jobs in the second quarter as layoffs in construction and manufacturing outstripped job growth in services, the national statistics office Insee said, revising its August estimate. Overall payrolls were little changed at 14.66 million jobs. That is the third quarter in a row a sluggish economy failed to add jobs.

But a member of the monetary policy council of the Bank of France, Jean Boissonnat, said Tuesday the growth rate of the economy might rise from 1 percent now to 2 percent within the next few months.

■ Waigel Lifts GNP Forecast

German economic growth could be 1 percent this year instead of the 0.75 percent the government previously forecast, Finance Minister Theo Waigel said, helping Germany fulfill requirements for European monetary union, Bloomberg Business News reported from Bonn. Germany's gross domestic product grew by 1.5 percent in the second quarter from the first, after stagnating since mid-1995.

MEDIA MARKETS

Canada Tries to Draw a Line in the Air

By Howard Schneider
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Canadians have evicted a U.S. country music channel from their television system and allowed U.S. cable networks to cross their border only when packaged together with local programs. But last week, Canadian broadcast officials announced what they hope will be an even sturdier defense against the dozens of channels of "Yankee TV." Their response to the U.S. all-cartoon, all-history, all-comedy, all-the-time channels: Create dozens of new Canadian channels — all-cartoon, all-history, all-comedy, all-the-time.

In what industry officials are treating as a great leap forward, the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission nearly doubled the number of "specialty" channels that will be available on Canadian cable systems.

Twenty-three new channels were approved to begin service in the next three years. Today there are 31 cable channels — and no satellite services. The decision was greeted as a victory for viewers by a bureaucracy charged with protecting Canadian broadcasting in the 500-channel universe of the future.

"The commission has moved quickly and without hesitation to provide Canadians with an abundant variety of viewing choices," the commission's chairman, Francoise Bertrand, said in announcing the agency's decision. Yet underlying the expansion was a fear that if Canada does not create its own slew of cable channels, Canadians will find ways to tune in U.S. ones.

As many as 200,000 Canadians subscribe to U.S. home-satellite services. They are an audience essentially lost to Canadian broadcasters and artists.

In an otherwise technologically savvy country, Canadian viewers are still without their own satellite-TV service. The market is considered too small to justify the cost of operating in Canada alone, and the U.S. Federal Communications Commission so far has refused to approve a proposal by Telesat Canada to sell satellite service in both countries. As a result, there are empty spots in outer space where Canadian satellites should be and fears of so-called U.S. signal creep along the border. Officials hope that more channels will keep Canadian eyes turned north of the border.

"Unless there are Canadian choices out there," said Robin Fillingham, chief financial officer of Baton Broadcasting Inc., which will sponsor Canada's homegrown comedy, talk and outdoor channels, consumers will "buy their choices and receive their choices" from the United States, the "strongest exporter of culture in the world."

Exporter is one of the kinder words used when it comes to a phenomenon such as Country Music Television. Out of concern that Canadian TV not be saturated with U.S. programs, the government closely regulates who is allowed to broadcast what. When a domestic substitute for the American country music channel came along, the telecommunications agency banned the U.S. broadcast; the two music channels eventually negotiated an arrangement on their own.

Canada also subsidizes television and film production to keep Canadian shows competitive.

The agency keeps a rein on which U.S. cable channels Canadian cable operators can offer. For example, the major networks can be included as part of a basic cable package; the broadcast signal would be available to most Canadians anyway. But offerings such as WGN, the popular Chicago superstation, or Black Entertainment Television are relegated to a secondary list that must be packaged with Canadian channels as an extra-cost option.

The agency has been careful with new licenses for cable channels. Entrepreneurs cannot simply develop a channel idea and sell it to a cable operator; to be licensed, they must prove that the offering is consistent with the agency's goals — and the review process carefully weighs the Canadian content of new channels.

The system is a good one for those in the industry, because each channel awarded is a kind of mini-monopoly. The license given to the new animation channel, Teletoon, for example, will mean tens of millions of dollars' worth of work for Canadian artists to create programs for the 50 percent or more of air time that the network has pledged to reserve for domestic shows.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 10

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6895	2.6305	1.1288	0.3275	0.1111*	—	5.4405*	1.3765	1.5380*	1.232	1.3295*
Brussels	30.9825	48.185	20.603	6.0025	2.0404*	18.383	—	25.224	0.283	22.8125	24.435*
Frankfurt	1.5028	2.3364	—	0.2928	0.0913*	0.8922	4.8538*	1.2224	1.3742*	1.0902	1.1802*
London (a)	1.5565	—	2.3409	8.0144	2,363.25	2.6315	48.2665	1.9218	170.93	2.1324	198.0032
Madrid	126.679	197.138	84.295	24.682	8.352*	75.212	4.0914	103.201	115.794*	92.514	—
Milan	1,515.20	2,351.85	1,008.85	295.05	—	900.47	48.957	1,232.40	13.84	1,106.00	11.972
New York (b)	—	1.5553a	1.5165	5.1575	1,521.80	1.6936	31.13	1.2253	109.38	1.3706	127.43
Paris	5.1325	7.987	3.4153	—	0.3384*	3.0473	0.1658	4.1013	4.6915*	3.7483	4.0505*
Tokyo	109.48	170.40	72.97	21.41	0.725	65.12	3.5407	88.58	—	79.80	0.8657
Toronto	1.3702	2.1299	0.9066	0.2657	0.0902*	0.8082	0.4402*	1.1082	1.2477*	—	1.076*
Zurich	1.228	1.9185	0.8177	0.2385	0.080*	0.7393	3.9669*	—	1.129*	0.8992	0.9604*
1 ECU	1.2703	0.8163	1.909	6.5199	1,926.69	2.1385	39.3387	1.5593	138.947	1.7394	160.956
1 SDR	1.449	0.9327	2.1776	7.437	N.Q.	2.4406	44.8719	1.7804	158.521	1.9954	183.403

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Libid-Libor Rates

Sept. 10

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	3 - 3 1/8	1 15/16 - 2	5 9/16 - 5 3/4	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	7/16 - 1/2	4 1/8 - 4 1/4
3-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	3 - 3 1/8	2 - 2 1/8	5 11/16 - 5 3/4	3 3/4 - 3 13/16	7/16 - 1/2	4 1/8 - 4 1/4
6-month	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	2 1/8 - 2 1/4	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 3/16 - 4 5/16
1-year	6 - 6 1/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 5/16 - 2 7/16	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	5/8 - 3/4	4 5/16 - 4 7/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	239.42	Mex. peso	7.5375	S. Afr. rand	4.488
Australian $	1.2497	Hong Kong $	7.732	N. Zealand $	1.4395	S. Kor. won	822.00
Austrian sch.	10.57	Hung. forint	155.66	Norw. krone	6.4495	Swed. krona	6.6964
Brazil real	1.0158	Indian rupee	35.72	Phil. peso	26.23	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.3355	Indo. rupiah	2347.60	Polish zloty	2.76	Thai baht	25.35
Czech koruna	26.35	Irish £	0.6207	Port. escudo	153.68	Turkish lira	87741.0
Danish krone	5.796	Israeli shek.	3.1584	Russ ruble	5379.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3884	Kuw dinar	0.2987	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. boliv.	476.00
Fin. markka	4.5465	Malay. ring.	2.503	Sing. $	1.4057		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5527	1.5526	1.5526	Japanese yen	108.90	108.46	107.99
Canadian dollar	1.3683	1.3663	1.3647	Swiss franc	1.2244	1.2211	1.2177
Deutsche mark	1.4999	1.4970	1.4939				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	4 7/8	5 1/8
3-month CDs	4.89	5.09
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.15	5.14
1-year Treasury bill	5.58	5.55
2-year Treasury bill	6.31	6.27
5-year Treasury note	6.68	6.65
7-year Treasury note	6.78	6.75
10-year Treasury note	6.92	6.85
30-year Treasury bond	7.11	7.07
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.85	4.85
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.33	0.37
1-month interbank	0.56	0.56
3-month interbank	0.56	0.56
6-month interbank	0.63	0.63
10-year Govt bond	2.94	2.93
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.10	3.10
1-month interbank	3.15	3.16
3-month interbank	3.15	3.17
6-month interbank	3.20	3.22
10-year Bund	6.33	6.33

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 3/4	5 13/16
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
6-month interbank	5 13/16	5 13/16
10-year Gilt	7.88	7.87
France		
Intervention rate	3.35	3.35
Call money	3 1/2	3 1/2
1-month interbank	3 1/2	3 9/16
3-month interbank	3 9/16	3 3/4
6-month interbank	3 9/16	3 7/8
10-year OAT	6.40	6.42

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

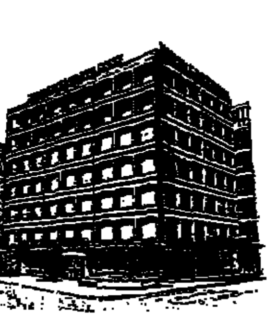
	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	382.65	382.80	−0.95
London	382.45	383.10	+1.50
New York	387.20	386.80	+1.60

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

In private banking, as in every business, there are short cuts.

For example, it may make sense to some banks to offer "standardized" service that meets the needs of one and all. More or less.

At Republic we prefer to custom-tailor our services. We assume that no two clients are exactly alike - and careful listening invariably proves us right.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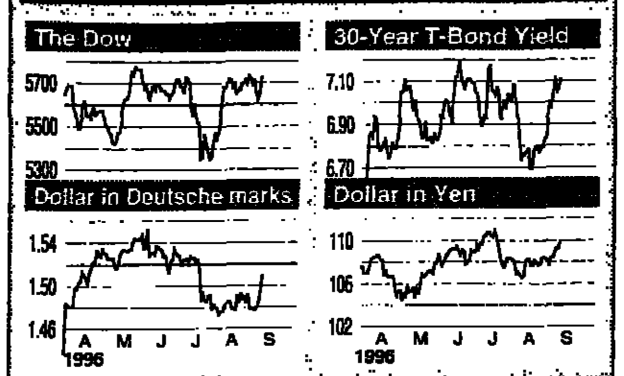
THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5727.18	5724.21	+0.05
NYSE	S&P 500	663.81	663.77	+0.01
NYSE	S&P 100	640.94	640.53	+0.06
NYSE	Composite	356.49	356.28	+0.06
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1148.49	1147.58	+0.06
AMEX	Market Value	565.23	561.96	+0.58
Toronto	TSE Index	5147.12	5148.56	-0.03
São Paulo	Bovespa	63883.90	63827.40	+0.09
Mexico City	Bolsa	3300.27	3341.19	-0.96
Buenos Aires	Merval	534.59	538.74	-0.78
Santiago	IPSA General	5343.81	5347.24	-0.06
Caracas	Capital General	4586.38	4614.54	-0.63

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

U.S. Productivity Beats Estimate

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — U.S. worker productivity rose in the second quarter, rather than falling as the government had previously estimated, because wages did not rise as fast as had been thought, Labor Department figures showed Tuesday.

Productivity rose a revised 0.5 percent, compared with a 0.1 percent decline initially reported.

The revised productivity measurement was linked in part to a new estimate that unit labor costs rose at only a 3.2 percent annual rate in the second quarter, not 3.8 percent as previously reported.

In other reports, the Commerce Department said the U.S. current-account trade deficit in goods, services and investments widened 11.2 percent to $38.8 billion during the second quarter. It was the worst showing in a year, as high oil and merchandise imports swamped a big gain in U.S. farm exports. Meanwhile, it said wholesale inventories rose 0.1 percent in July. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

• **AT&T Corp.** beat out **British Telecommunications PLC** for a $1.1 billion 10-year contract from Textron Inc. to upgrade its communications system worldwide.

• **Fidelity Investments** plans to create about 1,100 jobs in the Boston area. The announcement comes a month after Massachusetts state legislators agreed to reduce the fund industry's taxes in exchange for a pledge to add 11,250 new jobs a year in the next five years.

• **H. J. Heinz Co.** earnings rose nearly 3 percent to $179.5 million in its first quarter as sales growth slowed nearly 6 percent to $2.21 billion.

• **Astra USA** named **Ivan Rowley** as president and chief executive officer, replacing **Jan Larsson**, who served as head of the pharmaceutical unit since April 29. Mr. Larsson replaced **Lars Bildman**, who was fired for "improper behavior" after several former employees sued him for sexual harassment. *Bloomberg, Reuters*

Fed Gives Dollar Reason to Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar jumped against the Deutsche mark and Japanese yen Tuesday, on expectations the Federal Reserve Board would soon push up American interest rates.

On Tuesday, Janet Yellen, a Fed governor, fanned talk of higher rates when she said that the economy was in "an inflationary danger zone," but she warned that she had not yet made up her on whether interest rates should be raised.

Her remarks came after recent economic reports, including Friday's U.S. jobs figure, persuaded many analysts that the central bank's policymakers would vote to raise rates at their meeting on Sept. 24 to keep the economy from overheating. Such a move would likely help the dollar by luring global investors to deposits in the currency.

The unemployment rate fell to a seven-year low of 5.1 percent in August, as the economy added 250,000 jobs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

"Over the past couple weeks there has been a spate of numbers reinforcing the idea that the economy is still growing robustly and that the Fed will raise rates sooner rather than later," said John McCarthy, manager of foreign exchange at ING Capital Markets. "That has given the dollar a lift."

Many analysts predict the Fed will push up the federal funds rate on overnight loans between banks by a quarter point to 5.5 percent.

By comparison, the German call rate on overnight loans between banks is 3.10 percent, and the Japanese call rate is 0.43 percent.

The dollar also benefited from comments Monday by the president of Germany's Bundesbank, Hans Tietmeyer, who said after a meeting of Group of 10 central bank heads that they agree that "a strong dollar is in the interest of all."

"Here we're talking about Fed rate hikes, and there they're talking about keeping rates low," said Karl Halligan, strategic currency trader at CIC Bank New York. "And the G-10 is talking up the dollar. All of that is having an impact."

Still, some traders cautioned that the effect of the central bankers' comments will be limited. "In the past we have seen comments by the Bundesbank to push the dollar higher, and they haven't worked," said Marc Chandler, a currency trader at Deutsche Bank Morgan Grenfell.

The dollar was trading at 1.5105 DM, late in the day up from a close 1.4995 DM on Monday. The U.S. currency also rose to 109.880 yen, from 109.250 on Monday, to 1.2353 Swiss francs, up from 1.227 francs, to 5.1575 French francs, from 5.1130 francs.

The pound slipped to $1.5553, from $1.5572 on Monday.

Gold, meanwhile, dropped to 383.70 dollars an ounce, down $1.20 from its Monday closing.

The U.S. currency will benefit from concerns over potential delays of the implementation of Europe's single currency, said Mr. Chandler of Deutsche Bank Morgan Grenfell. Under Europe's plan for monetary union, the new currency — known as the Euro — is scheduled to be introduced Jan. 1, 1999.

"Concern about EMU can come back to haunt us this week, as more details on European countries' budgets are released," Mr. Chandler said. *(Bloomberg, AFX, AFP)*

Rate Fears Push Blue Chips Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Shares slipped on Tuesday as economically sensitive shares fell amid concern that higher interest rates could pinch earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 6.66 points, to 5,727.18.

"We're going to see a squeeze in the profit picture," said Thomas McDowell, a partner at UAM Rice Hall James.

General Motors cut its fourth-quarter production schedule, a sign that companies expect the economy to slow from the 4.8 percent growth rate set in the second quarter. GM shares fell ⅜ to 47⅞ on the prospect that slowing assembly lines will result in weak earnings.

A drop in the bond market also weighed on stocks after Janet Yellen, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, said the economy had entered "an inflationary danger zone." The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose to 7.11 percent from 7.07 percent as the price fell 16/32 to 95 18/32.

Some investors read her comments as a sign that the Fed would decide to push interest rates higher when the central bank's policymakers convene on Sept. 24.

The Nasdaq composite index eked out a 0.72-point advance, rising to 1,149.43.

Traders noted that the market had become more calm in part because it was digesting recent gains. The industrials are just 61 points away from their historic peak, having risen more than 2 percent since the government released an employment report on Friday that signaled the economy is growing quickly enough to churn out heftier profits.

U.S. STOCKS

ITT shares slumped after the hotelier said costs from speeding up casino construction in Las Vegas and lucky bets from high rollers playing baccarat at Caesar's Palace would reduce earnings starting in the third quarter. ITT fell 7¾ to 48¼, its weakness spilling over into other casino shares. Hilton Hotel dropped 1⅜ to 104¾. Trump Hotels & Casino Resorts slipped ½ to 22⅞.

Ford eased ¼ to 31⅝ after saying its second-half loss in Brazil would almost double the $129 million loss in the first half. Chrysler fell ½ to 28.

Dell Computer gained 2⅛ to 71 after it gained an upgrade by CS First Boston.

Gap jumped 1⅛ to 31⅝ after Goldman, Sachs upgraded the retailer."

Shares of Iomega rose 2⅛ to 15 7/16 after it agreed to license production of its Zip disk drive to Matsushita Communication Industrial.

Losses on the stock market might have been worse but for a perception that the strength of the economy, while weakening, would result in better-than-expected profits.

"When economic growth has experienced a plateau, corporate profit growth has remained robust for several quarters past the absolute peak," said Christine Callies, a market strategist at CS First Boston. "A sustained period of earnings decay is not in the cards." *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Semiconductor Demand Expanded in August

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN JOSE, California — The North American computer-chip industry perked up in August, its trade group said late Tuesday, as rising demand for personal computers helped it recover from recent weakness.

The U.S. book-to-bill ratio rose to 0.90 in August compared with a revised 0.86 in July, the Semiconductor Industry Association said.

The association said book-to-bill numbers in the other major market sectors — Japan, Asia and Europe — remain higher than in the North and South American market. The final worldwide book-to-bill ratio for July was 0.95, up from 0.93 in June. Japan's book-to-bill ratio exceeded 1.02 in July.

The North American ratio of 0.90 in August means that for every $100 of chips sold, $90 in new orders were taken in by chipmakers. North America is the largest segment of the $156 billion-a-year global semiconductor market.

The book-to-bill ratio has remained below 1.00 so far this year, and declined for last several months of 1995 and the first three months of this year. A ratio higher than 1.00 is seen as an indication that the market is growing.

Memory chips, which have declined nearly 80 percent in price since January, have been the biggest drag on the book-to-bill as increasing supply and slackening demand pulled prices down.

Personal computer demand is rebounding, analysts said, and that had been the other major drag on the ratio. PC makers who overestimated demand for their products earlier this year got stuck with excess inventory and were forced to slow or cancel orders for new chips. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]					

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5740.87	5741.60	5709.42	5727.18	-6.66
Trans	2039.94	2041.50	2027.94	2035.08	+4.00
Util	214.97	215.62	214.43	214.64	-0.43
Comp	1817.06	1820.07	1810.70	1815.37	-0.92

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	786.85	781.99	785.09	+0.32
Transp.	495.70	491.52	493.79	+1.15
Utilities	187.66	186.71	187.16	+0.04
Finance	69.48	69.18	69.37	-0.14
SP 500	665.57	661.55	663.81	+0.05
SP 100	642.40	638.11	640.94	+0.41

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	357.17	355.49	356.49	+0.21
Industrials	454.64	452.41	453.94	+0.64
Transp.	320.48	317.77	318.40	-0.81
Utility	240.86	238.94	239.47	-0.33
Finance	305.22	303.71	304.36	-0.26

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1150.12	1146.00	1148.66	-0.05
Industrials	1054.01	1050.64	1052.11	-0.33
Banks	1123.17	1121.37	1122.81	+1.18
Insurance	1295.18	1292.52	1292.52	+0.11
Finance	1385.71	1382.36	1383.27	-0.29
Transp.	851.37	845.93	847.37	-0.17

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
565.25	561.96	565.23	+3.27

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.38	-0.05
10 Utilities	98.29	-0.19
10 Industrials	104.46	+0.08

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PepsiCo s	105867	29⅝	28⅝	29½	+¾
ITT Cp n	104219	50⅛	47⅛	48¼	-7¾
Chrysler s	76774	28⅝	27⅞	28	-½
FordM	75563	31¾	30	31⅝	-¼
Hanson	72990	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
GnMotr	48956	48	47	47⅞	-⅜
IBM	48092	119⅞	116½	118⅝	+½
Motorola	38754	51⅜	50⅝	50¾	+⅛
OfficDpt	37375	21	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
AT&T	34272	56⅛	53¼	53⅝	+⅛
HewlPk s	32763	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛	+⅜
Gap s	30846	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	+1⅛
CocaCl s	28149	52⅜	51⅝	52⅛	+⅛
Horsh	25315	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
GTE	23454	39⅝	38½	38½	-1

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	97166	84⅝	82⅝	84⅛	+¼
Iomega s	72874	15½	14⅞	15⅞	+2⅛
Staples	59639	19	18⅜	18¹⁵⁄₁₆	+⅛
Cisco s	55251	55⅛	53⅝	54⅝	—
US Robt s	45788	54⅝	50⅞	52½	-⅜
Topps	45115	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	
Camelot	42620	2¼	1⅞	2	+⅛
DellCpt s	42106	71⅜	68⅝	71	+2⅛
WorldCm s	35011	20	19⅛	19⅞	-⅛
Xilinx	32934	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+⅛
SunMic s	30864	55⅝	53½	55⅜	+⅛
Atmel	28199	24⅞	23⅞	24⅜	-½
3Com	28188	49⅛	47⅛	48⅜	+⅛
MK Gold	26557	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+⅛
Oracle s	24311	37⅝	37	37½	—

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
XCL Ltd	19891	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
ViacB	8639	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+⅜
PLC Sys	7295	25⅜	23	25⅛	+4⅛
SPDR	6535	66⁹⁄₁₆	66⅛	66⅛	+½
BemaGold	6061	7⅝	6⅞	7⅞	-⅛
TWA	5760	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
Biovall s	5651	33⅜	30⅝	33⅛	+2⅞
HowAir rt	5298	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ampex n	4823	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	-⅛
Horken	4787	3	2⅞	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	-⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1193	1542
Declined	1167	861
Unchanged	847	812
Total Issues	3207	3215
New Highs	102	105
New Lows	16	12

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1825	2061
Declined	1988	1721
Unchanged	1803	1839
Total Issues	5616	5618
New Highs	151	144
New Lows	86	69

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	250	282
Declined	283	254
Unchanged	202	213
Total Issues	735	749
New Highs	14	16
New Lows	9	6

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. close
NYSE	371.67	362.70
Amex	19.33	20.69
Nasdaq	430.75	437.01

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Amcor Ltd ADR	b	.432	9-25	10-25
CFX Corp	-	.20	9-20	10-18
Cadbury Sch	b	.4056	9-24	12-2
Crocker Realty	-	.13	9-20	9-24
Forest City Enterp	-	.32	12-2	12-16
IDEX Balanced A	-	.055	9-13	9-19
IDEX Balanced B	-	.025	9-13	9-19
IDEX Balanced C	-	.038	9-13	9-19
Koninkl Ahold	b	.2834	9-13	—
TDK Corp	b	.2275	9-27	—
INCREASED				
Heinz,H.J.	Q	.29	9-23	10-10
Mercantile Bkshrs	Q	.26	9-24	9-30
Riser Foods	Q	.06	9-27	10-8
SPECIAL				
Heartland Bncshrs	-	.10	9-20	9-30
REGULAR				
Bk of Granite	Q	.09	10-11	10-31
Bradley Rl Est	Q	.33	9-19	9-27
Brooke Group	Q	.075	-19	9-26
Cdn Pacific Ltd	g	.12	9-27	10-28
Central Jersey	Q	.28	9-20	9-30
Champion Road	g	.05	9-20	10-3
Consumers Water	Q	.30	11-11	11-25
Enron Oil	Q	.03	10-15	10-31
FMS Financial	Q	.05	10-1	10-15
Fluor Corp	Q	.17	9-24	10-15
GrStateBkshrs	Q	.14	9-20	10-4
Greenwich St CA.	M	.058	10-22	10-25
Greenwich St Co.	M	.058	11-25	11-29
Haywood Bncshrs	Q	.13	9-20	10-4
JDN Realty	Q	.475	9-30	10-16
Keithley Instrum	Q	.0312	9-20	9-30
Kentucky First	Q	.125	10-17	10-31
Maine Pub Svc	Q	.46	9-16	10-1
Mass Health	M	.059	9-16	9-30
MuniInsured Fd	M	.0426	9-17	9-27
MuniVest Fd	M	.0531	9-17	9-27
MuniYld AZ.	M	.0637	9-17	9-27
NY Tax Exempt	M	.053	9-16	10-1
New Am Hi Inc	M	.04	9-16	9-30
Penn Engineering	Q	.10	9-16	10-3
Pep Boys	Q	.0525	10-14	10-28
Seligman Qlty	M	.0782	9-16	9-27
Seligman Select	M	.07	9-16	9-27
SmithBarney Intl	M	.05	10-22	10-25
Star Banc	Q	.47	9-30	10-15
Synovus Fin	Q	.11	9-19	10-1
TJX Cos	Q	.07	11-7	11-27
Titan Wheel	Q	.015	9-30	10-15
Tosco Corp	Q	.16	9-20	9-30
Western Star	g	.10	9-20	9-30

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

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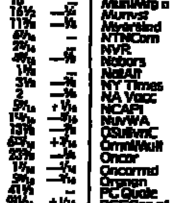

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INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Sept. 10, 1996

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	3.66	3.60¼	3.66	+0.03¼	13,461
Dec 96	3.35½	3.30¼	3.33¼	+0.03	188,123
Mar 97	3.42⅞	3.38	3.41¼	+0.03	45,206
May 97	3.49	3.44¼	3.48½	+0.03¼	18,228
Jul 97	3.49½	3.46	3.48¼	+0.04	12,326
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 33,976					
Mon's open int 287,807 off 222					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Sep 96	272.50	267.50	272.20	+5.40	9,748
Oct 96	263.00	257.90	263.00	+6.00	17,517
Dec 96	259.50	254.00	259.00	+5.60	39,735
Jan 97	258.50	253.00	258.50	+6.30	7,359
Mar 97	257.20	251.70	256.00	+4.80	7,698
May 97	253.70	249.30	253.50	+5.20	5,435
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 15,149					
Mon's open int 89,973 up 856					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Sep 96	25.65	25.45	25.65	+0.25	3,545
Oct 96	25.84	25.58	25.84	+0.28	14,427
Dec 96	26.28	26.02	26.20	+0.23	41,781
Jan 97	26.45	26.28	26.45	+0.24	7,218
Mar 97	26.70	26.53	26.67	+0.15	6,966
May 97	27.00	26.75	26.94	+0.21	5,090
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 18,158					
Mon's open int 80,763 up 1393					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	8.32	8.20	8.30	+0.10	4,891
Nov 96	8.08	7.93¼	8.07	+0.13¼	127,054
Jan 97	8.15	8.02	8.14½	+0.13½	23,272
Mar 97	8.19½	8.06	8.19	+0.13½	13,747
May 97	8.18	8.05¾	8.18	+0.12¾	12,796
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 32,321					
Mon's open int 195,617 up 301					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	4.62	4.53	4.62	+0.08½	3,357
Dec 96	4.53½	4.46	4.52	+0.03¼	44,738
Mar 97	4.46	4.41	4.45½	+0.04	10,980
May 97	4.26	4.21	4.26	+0.05	660
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 16,421					
Mon's open int 64,072 up 1316					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	72.45	71.95	72.32	+0.32	38,868
Dec 96	68.75	68.42	68.52	-0.15	27,569
Feb 97	65.80	65.50	65.55	-0.17	14,785
Apr 97	67.37	67.07	67.17	-0.15	5,992
Jun 97	65.40	65.05	65.07	-0.23	2,629
Aug 97	65.30	65.10	65.10	-0.20	2,898
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 12,778					
Mon's open int 93,001 off 1046					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	64.00	63.65	63.65	-0.35	2,147
Oct 96	64.25	63.80	63.87	-0.38	7,700
Nov 96	64.65	64.25	64.32	-0.43	2,703
Jan 97	64.75	64.40	64.52	-0.23	1,579
Mar 97	64.10	63.80	63.90	-0.20	975
Apr 97	64.25	63.90	64.00	-0.05	653
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 1,730					
Mon's open int 16,351 off 96					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	54.80	53.35	54.32	+0.52	11,438
Dec 96	55.72	54.40	55.65	+0.73	11,407
Feb 97	75.95	75.30	75.80	+0.38	4,227
Apr 97	73.25	72.50	73.00	+0.37	1,712
Jun 97	78.50	77.50	78.20	+0.30	1,631
Jul 97	76.05	75.40	76.00	+0.30	350
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 6,836					
Mon's open int 31,248 off 137					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 97	77.30	75.17	75.55	-1.10	4,675
Mar 97	77.10	75.20	75.62	-0.78	1,081
May 97	78.00	76.10	77.15	-0.95	309
Jul 97	78.00	76.50	77.70	-0.40	84
Aug 97			77.00		23
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 1,730					
Mon's open int 6,092 up 58					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Sep 96	1340	1339	1333	-14	139
Dec 96	1363	1352	1354	-12	32,441
Mar 97	1393	1385	1385	-12	16,936
May 97	1404	1404	1404	-11	8,106
Jul 97	1430	1421	1421	-12	5,966
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,526					
Mon's open int 78,033 up 11					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb					
Sep 96	123.50	121.50	121.85	-0.65	535
Dec 96	113.20	110.90	111.30	+0.10	14,753
Mar 97	108.50	106.50	107.00	-0.10	5,723
May 97	108.00	106.75	107.00	+0.15	1,788
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 3,897					
Mon's open int 25,630 off 634					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	12.07	11.96	12.05	+0.02	68,668
Mar 97	11.74	11.68	11.73		55,902
May 97	11.54	11.43	11.51	-0.03	18,363
Jul 97	11.16	11.10	11.13	-0.02	13,701
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 13,356					
Mon's open int 167,101 off 51					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	119.00	115.25	115.50	-2.20	605
Nov 96	109.00	107.00	107.15	-0.30	8,554
Jan 97	108.40	107.00	107.00	+0.05	5,372
Mar 97	110.00	109.00	109.00	+0.05	2,021
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,000					
Mon's open int					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	384.40	383.20	383.50	-0.90	9,755
Dec 96	387.30	386.00	386.70	-0.50	95,341
Feb 97	389.60	389.10	389.50	-0.30	12,642
Apr 97	392.10	391.40	391.40	-0.80	6,778
Dec 97	402.20	402.20	402.20	-1.00	10,503
Feb 98	405.80	405.80	405.80	-0.30	683
Apr 98	408.40	408.40	408.40	-0.40	
Jun 98	411.40	411.40	411.40	-0.30	5,499
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 59,154					
Mon's open int 191,613 up 21950					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	91.00	89.80	90.70	+0.20	5,305
Oct 96	90.50	89.70	90.40	+0.10	1,986
Nov 96	90.25	89.60	90.25	+0.15	1,445
Dec 96	90.30	88.80	90.00	+0.15	24,366
Jan 97	89.50	89.10	89.40	-0.05	1,047
Feb 97			88.90	-0.70	808
Mar 97	88.50	87.90	88.50		7,617
Apr 97			88.20		466
May 97	88.30	87.70	88.10		2,656
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 4,511					
Mon's open int 54,718 up 211					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Sep 96	507.0	504.0	504.5	-1.3	410
Dec 96	515.0	510.5	511.5	-1.3	61,788
Mar 97	523.0	519.5	520.5	-0.4	10,396
May 97	528.0	525.5	528.0	+1.9	6,082
Jul 97	532.0	532.0	532.0	+0.5	4,416
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 21,973					
Mon's open int 88,193 off 1317					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	396.50	395.00	395.60	+0.20	18,424
Jan 97	399.00	397.00	397.50	-0.50	4,396
Apr 97	400.50	400.50	400.50	-0.10	4,545
Jul 97	404.10	404.10	404.10	+0.60	378
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,366					
Mon's open int 27,759 up 158					

LONDON METALS (LME)
Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1432.00	1433.00	1447.00	1448.00
Forward	1467½	1468.00	1482.00	1482½
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1944.00	1947.00	1945.00	1947.00
Forward	1932.00	1933.00	1932.00	1933.00
Lead				
Spot	815.00	816.00	814.00	815.00
Forward	817.00	818.00	812.00	813.00
Nickel				
Spot	7620.00	7630.00	7505.00	7510.00
Forward	7720.00	7725.00	7605.00	7610.00
Tin				
Spot	6185.00	6195.00	6195.00	6200.00
Forward	6240.00	6245.00	6245.00	6250.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	998.00	999.00	1004½	1005½
Forward	1025.00	1026.00	1031½	1032.00

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 96	94.87	94.84	94.85	-0.01	2,950
Dec 96	94.57	94.51	94.54	-0.01	3,036
Mar 97	94.40	94.35	94.36	-0.02	1,260
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,132					
Mon's open int 8,046 off 255					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	105-075	104-285	104-315	— 05	35,718
Dec 96	104-245	104-13	104-16	— 055	135,945
Mar 97			104-06	— 055	2
Est. sales 42,500 Mon's. sales 28,812					
Mon's open int 171,665 up 807					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	106-24	106-07	106-11	— 08	75,693
Dec 96	106-06	105-19	105-24	— 08	226,870
Mar 97	105-28	105-13	105-15	— 08	2,872
Est. sales 80,000 Mon's. sales 49,118					
Mon's open int 305,455 off 9611					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 96	107-29	107-03	107-06	— 18	109,811
Dec 96	107-13	106-17	106-21	— 18	324,992
Mar 97	107-00	106-06	106-09	— 18	14,518
Jun 97	105-28	105-26	105-27	— 19	2,839
Est. sales 350,000 Mon's. sales 252,342					
Mon's open int 445,557 off 17131					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep96	107-14	107-07	107-08	Unch.	35,480
Dec96	106-26	106-15	106-17	Unch.	96,016
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	105-27	Unch.	4
Est. sales: 45,172. Prev. sales: 30,452					
Prev. open int.: 131,502 off 4,703					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	97.05	96.80	96.84	+ 0.02	194,275
Mar97	96.00	96.00	95.86	— 0.01	1,320
Est. sales: 116,914. Prev. sales: 72,850					
Prev. open int.: 195,595 off 1,359					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	124.06	123.88	123.90	+0.08	113,456
Dec 97	122.58	122.40	122.42	+0.06	93,241
Mar 97	122.48	122.36	122.34	+0.06	12,863
Jun 97	N.T.	N.T.	121.58	+0.08	88
Est. volume: 183,775. Open int.: 219,648 up 2,796.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	116.77	116.41	116.51	+ 0.21	59,545
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	116.01	+ 0.21	0
Est. sales: 49,590. Prev. sales: 40,208					
Prev. open int.: 59,545 off 294					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 96	94.350	94.320	94.330		329,260
Oct 96	94.180	94.160	94.170	+10	7,398
Nov 96	94.050	94.010	94.030	-10	2,673
Dec 96	93.970	93.900	93.940	-10	475,170
Mar 97	93.820	93.730	93.770	-30	340,950
Jun 97	93.660	93.560	93.600	-30	243,893
Mar 00	92.780	92.720	92.740	-30	36,428
Jun 00	92.720	92.660	92.680	-30	34,201
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 264,472					
Mon's open int 2,530,447 up 9789					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 96	1.5580	1.5526	1.5550	-24	43,070
Dec 96	1.5578	1.5530	1.5546	-26	28,489
Mar 97	1.5590	1.5560	1.5558	-30	35
Jun 97			1.5570	-34	
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 100,580					
Mon's open int 707,943 up 644242					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Can. dlr					
Sep 96	.7309	.7293	.7298	+2	23,429
Dec 96	.7335	.7321	.7325	+2	25,885
Mar 97	.7357	.7356	.7351	+2	577
Jun 97			.7370	+2	601
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 20,561					
Mon's open int 50,660 off 323					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 96	.6679	.6615	.6619	-56	47,282
Dec 96	.6718	.6656	.6660	-56	29,922
Mar 97	.6746	.6705	.6700	-56	1,043
Jun 97	.6780	.6762	.6756	-56	10
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 71,316					
Mon's open int 78,257 off 785					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 96	.009171	.009100	.009114	-48	55,729
Dec 96	.009284	.009219	.009233	-48	34,946
Mar 97	.009362	.009349	.009358	-48	682
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 59,103					
Mon's open int 91,555 up 1545					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 96	.8205	.8090	.8093	-99	28,175
Dec 96	.8269	.8160	.8163	-100	16,384
Mar 97	.8299	.8235	.8240	-100	837
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 43,645					
Mon's open int 45,421 up 2510					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	94.19	94.17	94.18	Unch.	62,870
Dec96	94.21	94.18	94.19	Unch.	112,394
Mar97	94.03	93.99	94.00	+ 0.01	83,424
Jun97	93.69	93.65	93.65	+ 0.01	70,307
Sep97	93.33	93.28	93.30	+ 0.03	39,327
Dec97	93.01	92.97	92.99	+ 0.03	29,905
Mar98	92.75	92.71	92.73	+ 0.02	24,240
Jun98	92.55	92.52	92.53	+ 0.02	16,800
Sep98	92.38	92.36	92.36	+ 0.02	11,154
Dec98	92.24	92.21	92.23	+ 0.02	11,818
Mar99	92.13	92.11	92.12	+ 0.02	4,679
Jun99	92.03	92.02	92.01	+ 0.01	3,162
Est. sales: 47,258. Prev. sales: 40,466					
Prev. open int.: 470,042 off 5,533					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	96.86	96.83	96.84	Unch.	155,456
Dec96	96.79	96.76	96.76	- 0.01	223,212
Mar97	96.66	96.61	96.61	- 0.02	207,633
Jun97	96.46	96.39	96.40	- 0.03	152,453
Sep97	96.20	96.12	96.12	- 0.04	117,637
Dec97	95.87	95.78	95.79	- 0.03	78,261
Mar98	95.53	95.46	95.46	- 0.03	49,583
Jun98	95.18	95.12	95.12	- 0.02	35,891
Sep98	94.86	94.81	94.80	- 0.02	24,906
Dec98	94.53	94.49	94.49	- 0.01	23,579
Mar99	94.25	94.22	94.21	- 0.01	21,140
Jun99	93.97	93.92	93.93	+ 0.01	12,129
Est. sales: 14,982. Prev. sales: 5,491					
Prev. open int.: 84,114 off 554					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	96.16	96.10	96.13	+0.03	39,791
Dec 96	96.03	95.95	95.99	+0.03	54,334
Mar 97	96.02	95.96	95.99	+0.04	37,886
Jun 97	95.91	95.86	95.88	+0.03	22,876
Sep 97	95.71	95.69	95.70	+0.03	15,933
Dec 97	95.51	95.48	95.49	+0.02	10,864
Mar 98	95.29	95.25	95.27	+0.03	9,355
Jun 98	95.02	95.00	95.02	+0.03	6,099
Sep 98	94.76	94.75	94.76	+0.02	4,435
Dec 98	94.51	94.48	94.51	+0.03	4,937
Mar 99	94.26	94.24	94.25	+0.04	8,596
Jun 99	93.99	93.97	93.98	+0.04	1,943
Est. volume: 63,918. Open int.: 217,049 off 1,201.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	91.53	91.49	91.53	+ 0.05	36,513
Dec96	92.00	91.95	91.97	+ 0.03	53,452
Mar97	92.29	92.26	92.26	+ 0.01	26,820
Jun97	92.38	92.35	92.37	+ 0.02	20,938
Sep97	92.38	92.32	92.34	+ 0.01	10,182
Dec97	92.28	92.24	92.25	+ 0.01	5,605
Est. sales: 27,145. Prev. sales: 20,576					
Prev. open int.: 153,539 off 1,151					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	72.00	71.45	71.80	+0.04	5,630
Dec 96	73.10	72.60	72.95	+0.10	29,857
Mar 97	74.30	73.90	74.20	+0.07	8,444
May 97	75.10	74.75	74.80	-0.10	6,221
Jul 97	75.65	75.40	75.60	+0.07	4,593
Oct 97	76.00	76.00	76.00	-0.05	986
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 9,000					
Mon's open int					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Oct 96	67.20	65.25	66.67	+0.72	39,939
Nov 96	67.10	65.30	66.65	+0.70	20,492
Dec 96	66.80	65.15	66.40	+0.65	27,753
Jan 97	65.80	64.35	65.50	+0.65	16,907
Feb 97	63.90	62.80	63.60	+0.60	8,387
Mar 97	60.90	60.05	60.70	+0.55	5,033
Apr 97	57.90	57.35	57.70	+0.45	2,611
May 97	56.60	54.90	55.50	+0.40	2,041
Jun 97	54.38	54.00	54.45	+0.40	2,574
Jul 97	53.85	52.65	54.05	+0.40	1,842
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 27,852					
Mon's open int 132,699 up 1810					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Oct 96	24.23	23.52	24.12	+0.39	70,719
Nov 96	23.54	22.93	23.47	+0.38	48,328
Dec 96	22.92	22.35	22.82	+0.35	54,595
Jan 97	22.30	21.82	22.22	+0.31	32,772
Feb 97	21.78	21.24	21.72	+0.28	24,189
Mar 97	21.30	20.93	21.25	+0.26	15,265
Apr 97	20.91	20.68	20.85	+0.24	12,147
May 97	20.51	20.35	20.46	+0.23	7,622
Jun 97	20.20	19.91	20.13	+0.21	25,640
Jul 97	19.87	19.66	19.89	+0.21	9,131
Aug 97	19.65	19.50	19.66	+0.21	5,723
Sep 97	19.42	19.20	19.43	+0.21	6,518
Oct 97	19.18	19.08	19.20	+0.19	3,428
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 65,506					
Mon's open int 387,852 up 2630					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Oct 96	1.913	1.785	1.791	-107	33,210
Nov 96	2.135	2.030	2.040	-83	18,783
Dec 96	2.280	2.190	2.196	-66	17,573
Jan 97	2.320	2.240	2.256	-49	14,231
Feb 97	2.250	2.180	2.180	-50	8,239
Mar 97	2.115	2.080	2.090	-30	6,366
Apr 97	2.030	1.990	1.990	-35	4,374
May 97	2.000	1.950	1.958	-40	3,929
Jun 97	1.955	1.930	1.935	-25	3,587
Jul 97	1.955	1.930	1.930	-31	2,953
Aug 97	1.940	1.930	1.935	-25	2,959
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 30,342					
Mon's open int 138,593 up 3081					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Oct 96	65.05	63.95	64.85	+0.76	29,085
Nov 96	63.90	62.60	63.69	+0.95	8,791
Dec 96	62.70	61.40	62.59	+1.06	5,889
Jan 97	61.75	60.60	61.72	+1.17	5,346
Feb 97	60.35	60.35	60.97	+1.22	1,801
Mar 97			61.27	+1.24	1,021
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 23,948					
Mon's open int 54,344 up 1617					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Sep 96	219.50	212.00	218.00	+0.75	10,658
Oct 96	212.00	206.50	211.50	+1.25	20,590
Nov 96	206.00	201.25	205.75	+2.00	12,616
Dec 96	200.25	197.00	200.00	+1.50	16,381
Jan 97	195.00	193.00	195.00	+1.50	7,426
Feb 97	187.50	186.25	186.75	+1.00	1,585
Mar 97	181.25	181.25	182.50	+0.75	2,757
Apr 97	175.25	174.50	176.50	+0.75	3,412
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	172.25	+1.00	1,187
Jun 97	167.50	167.50	168.50	+1.25	3,335
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	167.75	+1.25	74
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	167.25	+1.25	91
Est. sales: 24,059. Open int.: 80,670 off 940					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Oct 96	22.96	22.32	22.88	+0.27	45,814
Nov 96	22.31	21.73	22.27	+0.38	52,354
Dec 96	21.67	21.17	21.65	+0.32	26,991
Jan 97	21.08	20.60	21.03	+0.30	16,826
Feb 97	20.46	20.12	20.48	+0.26	8,754
Mar 97	19.95	19.64	19.95	+0.23	7,789
Apr 97	19.45	19.20	19.47	+0.17	4,688
May 97	18.95	18.80	19.10	+0.15	1,759
June 97	18.74	18.74	18.76	+0.13	4,747
July 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.46	+0.10	890
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.21	+0.07	425
Est. sales: 56,000. Open int.: 171,157 up 559					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 96	664.60	661.60	664.20	-0.85	147,087
Dec 96	672.60	667.60	670.55	-0.50	59,453
Mar 97	678.50	674.00	676.60	-0.75	2,681
Jun 97	685.00	680.60	682.30	-1.50	1,203
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 96,447					
Mon's open int 210,426 up 1585					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep96	3945.0	3913.0	3920.0	+ 1.0	49,128
Dec96	3963.5	3939.0	3945.0	+ 4.0	15,430
Mar97	N.T	N.T	3955.0	+ 3.0	360
Est. sales: 21,959. Prev. sales: 13,494					
Prev. open int.: 64,918 up 426					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Sep 96	2052.0	2033.0	2047.0	+23.00	28,514
Oct 96	2053.0	2038.0	2052.0	+23.00	5,225
Dec 96	2068.0	2050.5	2063.5	+23.00	7,378
Mar 97	2083.5	2083.5	2081.5	+23.00	4,487
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	2062.0	+23.00	5,120
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2104.5	+22.50	2,375
Est. volume: 17,369. Open int.: 53,099 up 734.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,504.40	1,503.30
Reuters	1,938.20	1,944.90
D.J. Futures	150.20	150.04
CRB	248.21	247.33

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]					

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Analysts Expecting A Bid for Valeo Stake Held by De Benedetti

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Analysts and fund managers said Tuesday the French company CGIP may be negotiating to buy Carlo De Benedetti's stake in Valeo SA despite CGIP's denial that it planned to buy Valeo outright.

Shares in Valeo and in Cerus SA, the holding company that controls it, surged in early trading Tuesday after a newspaper report that CGIP planned a 20 billion franc ($3.93 billion) bid for them.

Cerus gave up its gains when CGIP, an industrial holding company formally known as Compagnie Generale d'Industrie & de Participations, denied it planned to take over either Cerus or Valeo. Cerus closed at 133 francs, down 2.80.

But shares in Valeo remained higher amid speculation that CGIP's chairman, Ernest-Antoine Selliere, was still interested in a minority stake in the company. CGIP confirmed there had been contact between Mr. De Benedetti and Mr. Selliere about the future of Valeo. Its shares rose 9.10, to 279.60.

Mr. Selliere's seat on Valeo's board and his strategy of taking key stakes in industrial companies made him a prime candidate to relieve Mr. De Benedetti of his $1 billion stake in Valeo, according to analysts and fund managers.

CGIP, which holds stakes in the U.S. packaging company Crown Cork & Seal Co. and in the French computer-services company Cap Gemini Sogeti SA, also appears to be the only candidate that could satisfy French government and automakers' calls to keep Valeo, a key supplier of parts to Renault SA and PSA Peugeot Citroen SA, from falling into foreign hands, investors said.

"For me, this is the only French solution out there, and I'm convinced there are still negotiations going on" with the government's support, said Laurent Truchi, a manager at GTI France. Speculation that Mr. De Benedetti, an Italian financier, was poised to dispose of his French holdings heated up last week after he resigned as chairman of Olivetti SpA. Valeo has been for sale to reduce the more than 387 billion lira ($256 million) debt amassed by Mr. De Benedetti's holding companies.

Valeo employs 28,100 people and had 1995 sales of $5 billion, about 60 percent of them outside France.

Mr. De Benedetti controls Valeo through a complicated series of holding companies. He controls 56 percent of Cofide SpA, which controls 45.5 percent of Compagnie Industriali Riunite SpA, which controls 49 percent of Cerus, which holds 27 percent of Valeo. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Italy's Parliament Calls on Olivetti To Detail Its Health

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The Italian Parliament called Tuesday on directors of Olivetti SpA to provide details of the company's condition as its ailing stock added to recent losses.

The decision by the Senate's committee on industry to call Olivetti managers to testify on Thursday is the latest twist in a dramatic week for the company.

"We will ask the directors of Olivetti for a real presentation of the state of the company in the light of the new industrial strategy drawn up by the new management to turn the company around and protect employment," said the committee chairman, Leonardo Caponi.

Olivetti SpA shares fell 40 lire, or 7 percent, to 560 lire (37 cents) on Tuesday after tumbling 20 percent on Monday.

Meanwhile, Chief Executive Francesco Caio was preparing to meet with Industry Minister Pierluigi Bersani on Wednesday.

The regulatory authority Consob questioned Olivetti's managers last Thursday after former Chief Operating Officer Renzo Francesconi said the results did not reflect the full extent of the company's losses.

Olivetti issued a statement Friday that was drawn up under Consob's supervision and argued that a loss of 440 billion lire ($291.2 million) in the first half fairly reflected its financial situation.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

A Paler Shade of Blue Chip

Deutsche Bank Faces Loss of Triple-A Ratings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Deutsche Bank AG is likely to lose its membership in the exclusive club of banks enjoying the highest credit ratings from Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corp.

Last week, Deutsche Bank's credibility was buffeted when the bank spent £180 million ($281 million) to rescue three equity funds belonging to its Morgan Grenfell Asset Management subsidiary, after a young fund manager was charged with breaching limitations on investments in unlisted and risky growth stocks and creating a web of shell companies to disguise his dealings.

For credit-rating agencies, the scandal compounds a decision by the bank, Germany's largest, to expand its global investment activities, which tend to produce more volatile earnings than traditional retail banking activities.

The events have raised speculation that the bank's triple-A credit could be downgraded by leading rating agencies, damaging its prestige and its stock price.

"I think they will lose it, it's just a question of when it will happen," said Liz Elton, a credit analyst at NatWest Markets.

The bailout is "one more straw," said Matthew Czepliewicz, a European banking analyst at Salomon Brothers in London. "This alone is not enough to break its Aaa rating, but it's one more bit of ammunition if Moody's is looking for it."

A downgrade would have little direct effect on the bank's financing costs because it does much of its funding domestically. But it would be a blow to Deutsche Bank's prestige and leave Union Bank of Switzerland as the only commercial bank with triple-A ratings from the two leading rating companies.

Deutsche Bank shares have slipped almost 2 percent since the news of the problems at Morgan Grenfell filtered out and are expected to fall sharply if the bank loses its prized triple-A rating.

Tuesday, Deutsche Bank shares closed at 71.50 Deutsche marks, down from 71.89 marks Monday.

Moody's cut its outlook on Deutsche Bank's Aaa rating to negative on July 3, citing increased competition in the bank's domestic market and the expansion being built around Morgan Grenfell, the British merchant bank it bought in 1989.

The rating company said it was watching the situation closely and did not rule out a future downgrading.

Deutsche Bank plans to pump 700 million Deutsche marks into Morgan Grenfell this year, hiring top people from rival firms to staff its state-of-the-art dealing room.

Moody's said Deutsche Bank is "aggressively diversifying into businesses that will enhance its noninterest income base — such as building a global banking franchise — but this process is likely to generate in time more earnings volatility, aside from inherently higher balance-sheet and business risks."

In February, Standard & Poor's Corp. affirmed its "stable" outlook on Deutsche's AAA rating but said it "will watch closely a potential shift in Deutsche Bank's risk profile" as it expands its banking activities.

While Morgan Grenfell's fund management business is not one of the problems that troubled the rating companies, analysts said the recent problems highlight how the emphasis of Deutsche Bank has shifted from being a retail bank to a global trading house.

"It deepens the divide between the old guard in Frankfurt and the free-wheeling investment bankers in London, which was already quite deep," Mr. Czepliewicz said.

Other analysts, however, expect Deutsche Bank, which has total assets of more than 857 billion marks, to hang on to its top-rated credit status.

"The earnings have become more volatile, but from a fundamental, financial stability standpoint, Deutsche Bank is still in Aaa standing," said Markus Strigl, an analyst with Trinkaus & Burkhardt in Dusseldorf. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

Nethold to Dilute Canal Plus Profit

AFX News

PARIS — Analysts have downgraded their profit forecasts for Canal Plus SA, saying the acquisition of Nethold NV, announced Friday, would heavily dilute the broadcaster's earnings in the short term.

But they said that in the long term, the move made strategic sense.

At an analysts' meeting on Monday, Canal Plus said Nethold's loss was expected to widen in the next two to three years; it posted a loss of $140 million in the year to March. Break-even was not expected until 2000.

"It will give them critical mass, but it's going to weigh heavily on short-term earnings," a dealer in Paris said, referring to Canal Plus.

Before the acquisition news the market had been expecting Canal Plus net profit for 1997 at between 650 to 900 million French francs ($127.7 million to $176.8 million).

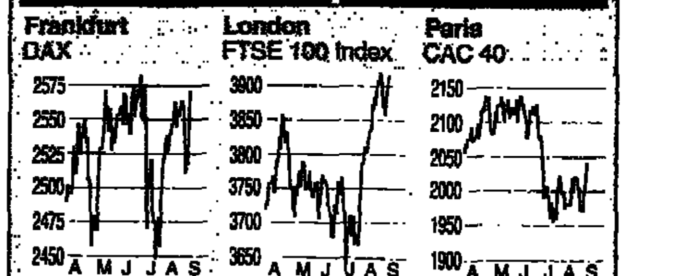
Laurent Carozzi of Paribas said he had cut his 1997 forecast for Canal Plus to 250 million to 350 million francs. Morgan Stanley analysts have cut their forecasts to 270 million francs from 931 million previously.

On Tuesday, Canal Plus stock fell 54 francs, to 1,174.

On Friday, Canal Plus said it would pay $1.64 billion to acquire the Dutch pay-TV company, in a move that would create one of the largest television companies in the world. Canal Plus plans to give Nethold shareholders — Richemont SA of Switzerland and Multichoice Ltd. of South Africa, a 20 percent stake, or 6.1 million shares, in the enlarged concern and a cash payment of $45 million.

Mr. Carozzi said investors should not take too negative a view of the deal: "Nethold is a very good company and we could have a very good surprise at the end of the three or four years. It could break even and then generate a serious amount of cashflow."

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	562.26	561.64	+0.11
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,647.72	9,602.01	+0.48
Frankfurt	DAX	2,570.95	2,548.73	+0.87
Copenhagen	Stock Market	427.73	425.02	+0.64
Helsinki	HEX General	2,122.97	2,116.39	+0.31
Oslo	OBX	459.77	459.10	+0.15
London	FTSE 100	3,916.10	3,910.80	+0.14
Madrid	Stock Exchange	352.14	350.89	+0.36
Milan	MIBTEL	9,485.00	9,430.00	+0.58
Paris	CAC 40	2,042.12	2,020.30	+1.08
Stockholm	SX 16	2,129.63	2,130.29	-0.03
Vienna	ATX	1,036.02	1,030.50	+0.54
Zurich	SPI	2,366.93	2,360.66	+0.27

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Generale de Banque SA** said first-half net profit rose 9 percent, to 7.31 billion Belgian francs ($237.5 million), and it announced plans to raise $500 million with a rights issue to help fund an expected acquisition in Germany. The bank cited increased interest margins and capital gains on bonds.
- **European Competition Commissioner Karel Van Miert** said he would propose an extension of the terms of a 1993 agreement with **Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale** on reducing the the Italian state industrial holding company's debt. Under the1993 accord between Italy and the EU Commission, IRI had to cut its debt to below 5 trillion lire ($3.31 billion) by the end of 1996, with the possibility of an extension.
- **J.P. Morgan & Co.** said it would open an office in Johannesburg in 1997 in a bid to increase fees from securities trading and corporate and government advisory work.
- **Eurotunnel**, which is in the final throes of trying to negotiate a debt-rescue package by the end of September, appointed **Richard Shirrefs**, 41, as finance director.
- **Seagate Technology Inc.** said it was investing £68 million ($105.9 million) to set up a factory at Limavady, Northern Ireland. The plant, which is due to start production in July next year, will make components for disks used to read, write and store digital information.
- **Courtaulds Textiles PLC's** first-half pretax profit fell 94 percent, to £600,000, due to a drop in demand for fabrics and to organizational costs in Britain.
- **British Telecommunications PLC** said it would cut the cost of long-distance calls in the face of competition in a bid to meet price caps set by regulators. The rates will cut 20 percent off the cost of national long-distance calls on weekday evenings and cut 10 percent off weekday calls before 6:00 P.M.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Sept. 10
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 562.26 Previous: 561.64

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	93.10	92	92	91.60
Aegon	85.50	84.20	84.50	84.20
Ahold	95.50	94.10	94.40	94.90
Akzo Nobel	192.40	190.80	191.20	191
Bols Wess cva	26.40	25.90	26.20	25.80
CSM cva	81.70	81.70	81.70	81.60
Dordtsche Pet	281.50	279.50	281.50	278.90
DSM	159.20	156.20	157.90	155.30
Elsevier	27.70	27.20	27.30	27.40
Fortis Amev	51.40	50.20	50.20	49.90
G-Broc cva	52.60	52.10	52.20	52
Hagemeyer	129.50	127.70	129	128.40
Heineken	370.50	360.60	362.90	370.20
Hoogovens	61.60	59.80	61.40	59.50
Hunt Douglas	120.50	118	118	119.50
ING Group	52.70	52	52.20	52.90
KLM	47.50	45.20	45.70	46.90
KNP BT	39.60	39.10	39.20	39.10
KPN	59.40	58.80	59	58.30
Nedlloyd Gp	47	45.20	47	45.50
Nutricia	229	225.60	226.30	225.50
Oce Grinten	174.90	173.30	173.80	172.70
Pakhoed	47.80	46.20	46.20	47.70
Philips Elec	56.10	55.20	55.50	55.60
Polygram	93.70	92.40	92.80	93.20
Randstad Hdg	124.20	121.80	123.30	122.80
Robeco	125.30	124.50	124.50	123.80
Rodamco	47.60	47.30	47.50	47.30
Rolinco	134.40	134.30	134.40	132.50
Rorento	98.60	98.50	98.50	98.50
Royal Dutch	260	258.90	259.50	257.10
Stork	50.20	49.70	49.70	50
Unilever cva	254.90	253	253.70	251.20
VNU	30.50	29.60	30.10	30.30
Wolters Kl cva	212.90	210.20	211.60	210.70

Bangkok
SET Index: 982.83 Previous: 984.32

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	304	296	304	298
Bangkok Bk F	302	296	300	296
Krung Thai Bk	100	98	98.50	99.50
PTT Explor	326	322	322	326
Siam Cement F	884	848	860	884
Telecomasia	42.75	42	42.50	42.25
Thai Airways	46.50	46	46.50	46
Thai Farm Bk F	242	238	240	236
Thai Teleph	41	38.50	39	41.25
Utd Comm	220	210	214	210

Bombay
Monday, Sept. 9 — Sensitive Index: 3468.29 Previous: 3500.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2160	2105	2118.75	2106
Grasim Ind	433	425	432	432
Hindalco Ind	697	691.50	691.75	692.50
Indust Lever	828.75	820.25	822.25	821.50
Indian Hotels	770	764	767.75	767
ITC	299.25	295.50	297	298
Larsen Toubro	250.50	248	249	250.25
Reliance Ind	208.50	206.75	208.50	207
Tata Eng Loco	504.50	481	485	483
Tata Iron St	193	188.75	190.75	191.75

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9647.72 Previous: 9602.01

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3470	3450	3450	3450
Barco Ind	5550	5400	5410	5480
BBL	6030	5950	5960	5960
Bekaert	23300	23125	23200	22975
CBR	2320	2310	2315	2315
CMB	2500	2485	2495	2470
Cockerill	133	131	133	131
Colruyt	12000	11800	11900	11675
Delhaize Lion	1690	1665	1665	1670
Electrabel	6900	6870	6880	6850
Electrafina	2830	2800	2820	2815
Fortis AG	4400	4370	4380	4335
GIB	1340	1326	1332	1330
GBL	3940	3870	3880	3845
Gen Banque	11375	11300	11325	11225
Glaverbel	3250	3225	3230	3225
Kredietbank	9920	9860	9890	9810
Mosane	2365	2305	2305	2305
Petrofina	9930	9860	9900	9850
Powerfin	4780	4750	4750	4730
Recticel	282	280	280	287
Royale Belge	6090	6020	6060	6000
Soc Gen Belg	2500	2485	2490	2470
Solvay	18050	17950	18000	17925
Tessenderlo	11100	11000	11050	11000
Tractebel	14100	13950	13950	13875
UCB	60400	59950	60000	60050
Union Miniere	2365	2340	2355	2335

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 427.73 Previous: 425.02

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	358.45	354	357	350
Danisco	329	324	325	324
Den Danske Bk	428	415	427	416
D/S Svendborg A	201000	200000	201000	199000
D/S 1912 A	139500	139500	139500	139000
East Asiatic Co	127	123	126	123
FLS Ind B	761	750	755	755
ISS Intl Svc B	156	151	154	155.20
Novo Nordisk B	908	898	900	897
Radiometer B	360.36	354.50	358.66	355
Sophus Ber B	699	691	699	690.76
Tele Danmk B	281	278	281	278
Unidanmark A	268	262	267	262

Frankfurt
DAX: 2570.95 Previous: 2548.73

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1120	1110	1120	1105
AEG	156	156	156	155.50
Allianz Hdg	2643	2649	2660	2645
Altana	1149	1123	1139	1118
Badenwerk	560	560	560	560
BASF	45.25	45	45.20	44.54
Bayer Hypo Bk	42.25	41.80	42.04	42
Bay.Vereinsbank	49.88	49.72	49.85	49.55
Bayer	53.98	53.54	53.93	53.02
Berliner Kraft	418.50	417	418	418
BHF Bank	40.25	40.20	40.22	40.25
BMW	869	866.50	869	861
CKAG Colonia	120	119.50	120	120
Commerzbank	343.90	342.70	343.90	342.10
Daimler Benz	81.20	80.95	81.15	80.40
Degussa	524.50	520.50	524	514
Deutsche Bank	72.10	71.37	71.50	71.89
Dresdner Bank	40.90	40.76	40.88	40.45
Heidelbg Zmt	104.80	102.50	104.80	101.70
Henkel	61.50	60.90	61.30	61.30
Hochtief	74.20	73.60	74.05	73.60
Hoechst	53.10	52.45	53	51.77
Holzmann Ph.	354	332	333	349
Karstadt	527.50	525.50	526	524
Linde	949	943	949	928
Lufthansa ord	210	207.50	210	206.60
MAN	382	378	381.30	374.90
Mannesmann	548	544	547.50	538.70
Metro	139	137.60	138.80	136.50
Muench Rueck	3460	3430	3440	3446
Preussag	358.75	353.50	358	346.50
PWA	212	210.70	211.50	214
RWE	54.70	54.10	54.70	54.25
SAP pfd	250.50	248.50	248.80	245.50
Schering	109.50	109.05	109.45	109.60
Schmalb Lub	288	285.50	287	286
Siemens	78.13	77.60	77.68	78.46
Suedzucker	745	745	745	725
Thyssen	276	274	275.20	273.50
Veba	78.48	77.85	78.45	77.40
VEW	463	453	460	453
Viag	554	550	553.50	555
Volkswagen	562.50	559.50	561.20	555.25
Wella	877	870	873	876

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2122.97 Previous: 2116.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	223	217	219	210
Enso R	38.20	37.30	37.30	38
Huhtamaki IF	172	170	170	171
Kesko	73.80	73.40	73.50	73.50
Kone BF	555	535	545	540
Merita A	9.75	9.59	9.65	9.50
Metra BF	237	236	237	237
Metsa-Serla B	33	33	33	33
Nokia Prf F	191.20	188	191	188.50
Outokumpu A	82	80.40	80.60	81.30
Rautaruukki	40	38.40	39.20	38.40
Stockmann A	260	251.20	250	255
UPM-Kymme	102.70	100.90	101	101.50
Valmet A	76.30	75	75	75.80

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 11223.62 Previous: 11212.59

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.95	8.70	8.70	8.80
Bk East Asia	28.05	27.65	27.65	27.85
Cathay Pacific	12.80	12.70	12.75	12.60
Cheung Kong	56.50	55.50	55.75	55.75
China Light	33.20	32.90	32.90	32.80
Chin Estates	7.05	7	7	6.95
Citic Pacific	33.80	33.40	33.50	33.30
Cons Elec Pwr	14.85	14.60	14.85	14.55
Dao Heng Bk	29.75	29.50	29.70	29.65
First Pacific	12	11.65	11.65	11.85
Great Eagle	22.50	22	22	22.20
Guangdong Inv	5.75	5.60	5.60	5.65
Guoco Group	36.50	36.10	36.10	36.40
Hang Lung	14.70	14.40	14.45	14.45
Hang Seng Bk	80.50	79.75	80	79.50
Henderson Inv	8.45	8.10	8.15	8.20
Henderson Ld	62.25	61.50	61.75	61.50
HKR Intl	10.85	9.90	9.90	9.90
HK Aircraft	19.25	19.15	19.20	19.20
HK China Gas	12.95	12.65	12.80	12.85
HK Electric	23.80	23.70	23.70	23.60
HK Shang Htls	13.60	13.35	13.35	13.45
HK Telecomm	13	12.70	12.80	12.85
Hopewell Hldgs	4.25	4.15	4.18	4.23
HSBC Hdgs	135.50	134	134.50	134
Hutchison Wh	48.70	48.10	48.20	[illegible]
Hysan Dev	23.75	23.40	23.40	23.50
Johnson El Hld	17.25	17	17	17
Miramar Hotel	14.80	14.60	14.60	14.40
Natl Mutual	6.45	6.35	6.35	6.40
New World	38.30	38	38.10	37.80
Oriental Press	4	3.88	3.88	3.88
Shangri-La	10	9.95	9.95	10
SHK Props	77	76.25	76.25	76
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.55	4.40	4.43	4.45
Sino Land Co.	8.05	7.90	7.95	[illegible]
Sth China Post	5.50	5.45	5.45	5.50
Swire Pac A	68.25	67.50	67.50	67.50
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.95	9.85	9.95	9.90
TV Broadcasts	28.50	28.20	28.35	28.20
Wharf Hdgs	30.30	29.90	29.95	29.95
Wheelock	16	15.65	15.65	15.65

Jakarta
Composite Index: 545.11 Previous: 542.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2425	2400	2400	2375
Barito Pacific	1425	1400	1425	1400
Gudang Garm	8950	8675	8925	8625
Indah Kiat	1850	1825	1850	1825
Indocement	3575	3525	3575	3525
Indofood	4475	4450	4450	4475
Indorayon	2025	2025	2025	2025
Indosat	7375	7325	7350	7325
Kalbe Farma	4425	4400	4425	4450
Sampoerna	22250	22000	22200	22000

Johannesburg
All Market: 6799.18 Previous: 6817.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	279	274.75	275	280
AngloAm Gold	400	400	400	406
AngloAm Ind	165.75	164.50	165	166.25
Barlow	43.05	42.80	43	42.85
C.G. Smith	23	22.40	23	22.40
De Beers	140.75	139	139	140.50
Driefontein	55	54	54.25	56
Freegold	46.70	46.25	46.25	47
Fst Natl Bk	27.60	27.45	27.55	27.60
Gencor	16.30	16	16.30	16.20
GFSA	135	133	135	134
Iscor	3.05	2.99	3.04	3.05
Johnnies Ind	56.50	55.75	54.50	56
Kloof Gold	41.50	40.50	41	42.40
Liberty Life	136.75	136	136	136
Minorco	102.50	101.25	101.25	102.50
Nedcor	61.50	60.75	61.50	61.50
Rembrandt Gp	40.35	39.30	39.70	40.35
Richemont	72.25	69.75	70	71
Rust Platinum	74.75	73.75	74	75.50
SA Breweries	126.25	123.75	124.25	125.50
Sappi	42.20	41.50	41.70	42.25
Sasol	52	51.25	51.50	52
SBIC	172.50	171.75	171.75	172.75
Tiger Oats	60.25	57	59.25	57

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1111.75 Previous: 1104.28

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18	17.80	17.90	17.90
Hicom Hldgs	6.95	6.85	6.85	6.95
Mal Banking	24	23.60	24	23.50
Mal Intl Ship F	7.45	7.30	7.35	7.30
Public Bank F	4.84	4.80	4.84	4.78
Resorts World	14	13.50	13.60	13.50
Sime Darby	8.25	8.10	8.25	8.10
Telekom Mal	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.50
Tenaga	9	8.90	9	8.95
Utd Engineers	17.90	17.60	17.90	17.60

London
FT-SE 100: 3914.10 Previous: 3910.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.03	5.89	5.92	5.89
Allied Domecq	4.75	4.58	4.62	4.69
Anglian Water	5.77	5.73	5.73	5.78
Arjo Wiggins	1.88	1.81	1.81	1.83
Asda Group	1.10	1.08	1.09	1.09
Assoc Br Foods	4.11	4.07	4.08	4.10
BAA	4.88	4.79	4.83	4.73
Barclays	9.31	9.11	9.30	9.16
Bass	7.98	7.91	7.92	7.89
BAT Ind	4.43	4.33	4.34	4.34
Bank Scotland	2.56	2.53	2.54	2.54
BICC	3.32	3.25	3.28	3.31
Blue Circle	3.92	3.84	3.87	3.83
BOC Group	8.62	8.53	8.55	8.57
Boots	6.49	6.41	6.41	6.44
Bowater	4.10	3.91	4.07	3.86
BPB Ind	3.88	3.77	3.88	3.77
Brit Aerosp	10.32	10.20	10.20	10.21
Brit Airways	5.23	5.16	5.16	5.19
Brit Gas	2.05	2.01	2.01	2.02
Brit Petm	6.40	6.33	6.37	6.31
Brit Steel	1.97	1.91	1.91	1.95
Brit Telecom	3.73	3.69	3.70	3.72
BTR	2.70	2.65	2.67	2.66
Burmah Cast	11.10	11	11.07	10.99
Cable Wireless	4.35	4.23	4.33	4.21
Cadbury Schw	5.18	5.07	5.14	5.14
Caradon	2.28	2.23	2.25	2.25
Carlton Comm	4.77	4.65	4.67	4.80
Coats Viyella	1.64	1.60	1.60	1.63
Comml Union	6.04	5.99	6.03	5.99
Courtaulds	4.46	4.40	4.44	4.40
De La Rue	6.30	6.21	6.24	6.23
EMI Group	14.04	13.75	13.98	14.02
Eng China Cl	2.42	2.35	2.36	2.41
Enterprise Oil	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.11
Fam Colonial	1.59	1.56	1.59	1.56
Genl Accident	6.54	6.41	6.46	6.54
GEC	3.83	3.80	3.81	3.82
GKN	10.68	10.61	10.63	10.62
Glaxo	9.52	9.43	9.50	9.44
Granada Gp	8.75	8.68	8.71	8.73
Grand Met	4.99	4.85	4.91	4.86
GRE	2.58	2.54	2.56	2.56
Guinness	4.77	4.68	4.70	4.74
GUS	6.47	6.37	6.42	6.49
Hanson	1.65	1.57	1.57	1.40
Hillsdown Hdg	1.89	1.85	1.86	1.87
HSBC Hldgs	11.27	11.19	11.26	11.07
ICI	8.60	8.46	8.57	8.36
Inchcape	2.92	2.83	2.88	2.89
Kingfisher	6.87	6.63	6.63	6.86
Ladbroke	2.09	2.05	2.07	2.07
Land Sec	7.15	7.01	7.05	6.96
Laporte	7.58	7.42	7.55	7.37
Lasmo	2.18	2.11	2.17	2.12
Legal Genl Grp	7.38	7.30	7.33	7.33
Lloyds Abbey	5.94	5.75	5.77	5.87
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.79	3.72	3.78	3.67
London Elec	6.17	6.06	6.08	6.19
Lucas Ind	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.39
Marks Spencer	5.13	5.07	5.08	5.04
MEPC	4.42	4.35	4.36	4.32
Mercury Asset	10.20	10.06	10.08	10.17
Midlands Elec	4.25	4.25	4.02	4.02
Natl Power	3.85	3.76	3.81	3.84
NatWest	6.73	6.60	6.65	6.69
News Intl	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	3.75
Utd Utilities	6.08	5.97	5.97	6.09
Nthern Foods	2	1.97	1.98	1.97
P&O	5.86	5.63	5.83	5.43
Pearson	6.94	6.76	6.87	6.81
Pilkington	2.02	1.96	1.97	2.01
PowerGen	4.93	4.84	4.84	4.90
Prudential	4.42	4.37	4.41	4.37
Rank Org	4.57	4.53	4.56	4.52
Reckitt Coln	7.18	7.04	7.05	7.09
Redland	4.75	4.54	4.65	4.51
Reed Intl	11.96	11.73	11.77	11.76
Rentokil	4.15	4.12	4.12	4.12
Reuters Hdgs	7.63	7.44	7.55	7.59
RMC Group	11.56	11.41	11.54	11.39
Rolls Royce	2.46	2.33	2.35	2.36
Royal Bk Scot	5	4.90	4.90	4.87
RTZ reg	9.72	9.55	9.55	9.59
Royal & Sun All	4.05	3.97	4	4.02
Safeway	3.41	3.25	3.40	3.34
Sainsbury	3.94	3.88	3.94	3.88
Schroders	13.85	13.75	13.85	13.90
Scot Newcastle	6.78	6.72	6.74	6.76
Scot Power	3.38	3.07	3.07	3.85
Sears	0.95	0.91	0.94	0.94
Severn Trent	6.17	6.08	6.08	6.05
Shell Trsp reg	9.63	9.56	9.58	9.58
Siebe	9.65	9.48	9.60	9.33
Smith Nephew	2.06	2.02	2.03	2.06
Smith (WH)	5.08	5	5.04	5.02
SmithKline	7.70	7.46	7.50	7.66
Smiths Ind	7.80	7.64	7.65	7.74
Sthern Elec	6.77	6.70	6.76	6.72
Stand Charter	7.20	7.09	7.12	7.12
Tate & Lyle	4.81	4.73	4.77	4.68
Tesco	3.15	3.07	3.12	3.07
Thames Water	5.53	5.44	5.46	5.52
3I Group	4.71	4.67	4.68	4.89
TI Group	5.61	5.58	5.50	5.55
Tomkins	2.76	2.64	2.68	2.63
Unilever	13.53	13.41	13.45	13.40
Utd Biscuits	2.05	2	2.04	2.02
Utd News	7.12	7.05	7.09	6.93
Vendome uts	6	5.91	5.92	5.95
Vodafone	2.35	2.31	2.34	2.31
Whitbread	7.14	7.07	7.09	7.16
Williams Hdgs	3.64	3.54	3.54	3.56
Wolseley	4.48	4.42	4.44	4.44
Zeneca	15.60	15.27	15.29	15.75

Madrid
Bolsa Index: 352.14 Previous: 350.89

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14340	14060	14150	14000
ACESA	1390	1370	1375	1365
Argentaria	5100	5070	5090	5070
BBV	5390	5320	5340	5290
Banesto	806	802	804	805
Bankinter	14300	14090	14090	14270
Bco Centro Hisp	2565	2545	2560	2545
Bco Exterior	2845	2845	2845	2845
Bco Popular	22120	21930	22000	21880
Bco Santander	6520	6410	6460	6440
CEPSA	3890	3810	3825	3900
Corp Mapfre	6160	6080	6100	6100
Dragados	1585	1570	1580	1570
Endesa	7290	7210	7250	7230
FECSA	917	908	912	909
Fomento Const	10080	9930	9990	10000
Gas Natural	21070	20840	20950	20760
Hidroel Cantab	3965	3920	3920	3915
Iberdrola	1140	1130	1135	1130
Pryca	2955	2930	2955	2930
Repsol	4110	4080	4100	4080
Sevillana Elec	1015	999	1005	999
Tabacalera	5170	5080	5100	5130
Telefonica	2370	2335	2345	2350
Union Fenosa	757	750	753	754
Valenc Cement	1415	1408	1415	1415

Manila
PSE Index: 3201.80 Previous: 3166.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	20	19.75	20	20
Ayala Land	33.50	33	33.50	33
Manila Elec A	106	105	105	105
Metro Bank	620	610	615	615
Petron	10.50	10	10.25	10
Phil Long Dist	1615	1605	1615	1605
San Miguel A	40.50	40	40	40.50
San Miguel B	87	86	87	86
SM Prime Hdg	6.20	6.10	6.20	5.90

Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3309.27 Previous: 3341.19

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	34.10	33.75	33.80	33.80
Cemex B	32.45	31.90	32.00	32.30
Cifra C	11.62	11.50	11.50	11.62
Empresas ICA	116.20	115.40	115.40	116.20
Emp Moderna	38.05	37.90	38.05	38.05
Femsa	23.25	22.80	22.80	23.15
Gpo Carso A1	35.60	35.25	35.25	35.50
Televisa CPO	115.20	113.30	113.40	115.10
TelMex L	12.58	12.26	12.26	12.46
Tribasa	21.85	21.20	21.70	21.20

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9485.00 Previous: 9430.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	11690	11420	11550	11355
Bca Comm Ital	2880	2825	2860	2810
Bca Naz Agricol	772	751	759	760
Bca Naz Lavoro	11090	10950	10970	11050
Bca di Roma	1210	1180	1206	1177
Bca Ambrosian	3630	3530	3630	3525
Benetton	17950	17160	17890	17005
Credito Italiano	1780	1662	1780	1658
Fiat	4585	4445	4455	4535
Fondiaria	5950	5760	5890	5740
Generali Assic	33750	33400	33700	33350
IFIL	3870	3780	3850	3700
Italcementi	10150	10010	10120	10020
Italgas	5280	5130	5280	5145
Mediobanca	8300	8130	8280	8120
Montedison	976	927	939	960
Olivetti	611	555	560	600
Pirelli	2600	2530	2590	2535
RAS	13840	13500	13825	13410
Rinascente	9400	9250	9340	9300
S Paolo Torino	9600	9255	9535	9450
SME	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2400
Stonda	13300	13300	13300	13940
Stet	4880	4810	4845	4825
Telecom Italia	3015	2950	2975	2965
Toro Assic	16800	16500	16600	16600

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2355.91 Previous: 2346.81

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	20.20	20.05	20.15	20.10
Bank Montreal	33½	33.05	33½	33.20
Bce Mob Com	42¾	42.40	42.60	41½
Cdn Tire A	16.95	16.80	16.90	16.80
Cdn Util A	28.15	28	28.15	28.10
Cascades	6.05	6	6	6
CT Finl Svc	29	29	29	28.55
Extendicare	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Gaz Metro	16	15.90	15.95	15.90
Gt-West Lifeco	36½	36	36½	36
Hees Intl Bcp	16.10	15.90	15.90	16.05
Hudsons Bay	20.05	20	20.05	20
Imasco	27	26.90	26.95	26.95
Investors Grp	19.60	19.35	19.50	19.40
Loblaw Cos	11¾	11.70	11¾	11.60
Molson A	20.85	20.70	20.70	20.80
Natl Bk Canada	11.35	11¼	11.30	11.30
Oshawa A	20	19.60	19.60	20
Pancdn Petlm	48.65	48	48	48.90
Power Corp	23.90	23.65	23.65	23.85
Power Finl	40.05	40	40	39¾
Quebecor B	21.20	21¼	21¼	21¼
Rogers Comm B	9.30	9.05	9.20	9.40
Royal Bk Cda	34.95	34.60	34.90	34.55
Sears Canada	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
Shell Cda A	46.10	46.10	46.10	45½
Southam	16.30	16.20	16.20	16.35
Stelco A	6.80	6.70	6.70	6⅞
Trilon Finl A	5¾	5.70	5.70	5.80

Oslo
OBX Index: 459.77 Previous: 459.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	124	122.50	124	124
Bergesen Dy B	130.50	128.50	128.50	130
Christiania Bk	16.20	16.10	16.10	16.10
Den norske Bk	20.70	20.50	20.50	20.50
SAS Norge ASA	63	62	62	63
Dyno Indust	149	148	148	148
Elkem	97	95.50	96	95
Hafslund A	49	48	49	49
Kvaerner	237	235.50	236	236
Leif Hoegh	112	112	112	112
Norsk Hydro	308	303	304	303
Norske Skog A	203.50	199	200	202
Orkla	360	358	358	358
Rieber B	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	136
Saga Petlm B	96	93.50	95.50	93
Schibsted	95	95	95	95
UniStorebr A	35.80	35.50	35.80	35.40

Paris
CAC-40: 2042.12 Previous: 2020.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	628	621	626	621
AGF	138.40	136.40	137.80	136.30
Air Liquide	898	888	898	890
Alcatel Alsth	396.40	388.50	392.80	391.80
Axa	286.50	283.60	285.50	289.30
Bancaire	528	510	522	503
BNP	194.30	187.20	191.70	186.40
Bouygues	498.60	491	492.40	495
Canal Plus	1179	1107	1120	1174
Carrefour	2839	2810	2828	2794
CCF	239.80	237.50	239	236.50
Credit Local cl	439.70	436.10	439	435.10
Credit Lyon PC	140	133	136.50	139
Crown Cork Seal	244	240	244	244.80
Danone	736	729	734	725
Elf-Aquitaine	396.50	389.40	393	388.50
Eridania BS	754	728	746	721
Euro Disney	12	11.90	12	12
Eurotunnel uts	8.35	8.15	8.20	8.10
Gen. Eaux	520	504	505	507
Havas	333.80	329.60	330.10	331.10
Lafarge Cop	299.50	291.50	294	290
Legrand	794	770	785	768
L'Oreal	1656	1595	1656	1588
LVMH	1114	1094	1100	1098
Lyon. Eaux	472	455.60	468.50	453.40
Michelin B	249.80	245.10	246	244.60
Navig Mixte	723	720	723	722
Paribas A	324.50	320.30	323	320
Pechiney SA	216	214	215	214.40
Pernod Ricard	298.50	293.60	298	293
Peugeot Cit	585	568	569	575
Pinault-Print	1724	1703	1718	1709
Promodes	1290	1280	1282	1275
Renault	119	117.70	119	117.10
Rh-Poulenc A	136.50	134.90	135.10	135
Roussel-Uclaf	1188	1172	1176	1163
Sanofi	408	398.70	407	399.60
Schneider	236.30	226.50	236.30	224.50
Ste Generale	575	566	572	564
St Gobain	657	644	654	640
St Louis	1182	1161	1182	1168
Suez	189.70	188.40	189.50	188.70
Thomson CSF	148	146.50	148	146.50
Total B	388.50	384.20	386.80	384
UAP	101.70	99	100.20	101.50
Valeo	299	273	279.60	270.50

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 63883.00 Previous: 63827.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	10.00	9.80	10.00	10.00
Banespa Pfd	2.90	2.80	2.83	2.91
Bradesco Pfd	8.45	8.33	8.35	8.40
Brahma Pfd	638.00	624.00	627.00	630.00
Cemig Pfd	31.80	31.10	31.10	31.60
CESP Pfd	31.00	30.50	30.75	30.50
Eletrobras B	280.00	280.00	280.00	278.00
Itaubanco Pfd	421.00	418.00	419.00	420.00
Light	307.00	302.30	307.00	302.10
Paranapan Pfd	7.40	7.30	7.40	7.41
Petrobras Pfd	124.00	122.50	123.00	122.99
Sid Nacional	23.00	22.50	22.60	23.00
Souza Cruz	7.30	7.20	7.20	7.30
Telebras Pfd	78.40	77.69	77.98	77.85
Telesp Pfd	203.00	201.00	201.00	201.50
Usiminas Pfd	1.06	1.04	1.05	1.06
CVRD Pfd	21.05	20.65	21.00	20.65

Seoul
Composite Index: 803.84 Previous: 797.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6200	6120	6140	6150
Hyundai Eng	32200	31500	31600	31900
Hyundai Motor	31000	30700	30700	30500
Korea El Pwr	29400	28600	28700	28600
Korea Mob Tel	575000	567000	573000	567000
LG Electronics	14800	14100	14800	14000
Pohang Iron St	48800	48000	48400	48000
Samsung Elec	60300	56500	60300	57000
Samsung Hvy	10600	10300	10400	10500
Yukong	21500	20800	21400	20800

Singapore
Straits Times: 2111.68 Previous: 2098.45

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.60	11.50	11.60	11.50
City Devlts	11.70	11.40	11.50	11.60
Cycle Carriage	13.50	13.30	13.50	13.20
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.67
DBS	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
DBS Land	4.74	4.70	4.72	4.70
Fraser & Neave	14.20	14.10	14.20	14.10
HK Land *	2.26	2.22	2.24	2.22
Hong Leong Fin	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	3.42
Jard Matheson *	6.70	6.50	6.60	6.50
Jard Strategic *	3.16	3.16	3.16	3.14
Keppel	10.50	10.20	10.40	10.30
Natsteel	2.50	2.42	2.50	2.40
Neptune Orient	1.26	1.22	1.25	1.25
OCBC foreign	16.80	16.50	16.50	16.60
O'Sea Union Bk	6.40	6.35	6.35	6.40
Sembawang	6.45	6.35	6.35	6.35
Sing Airlines F	14.80	14.40	14.50	14.70
Sing Petlm	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.80
Sing Press F	23.90	23.50	23.90	23.40
ST Auto F	2.87	2.86	2.86	2.86
ST Ship	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.10
Sing Telecomm	3.28	3.24	3.24	3.22
Straits Steam	4.64	4.56	4.62	4.66
Utd Industrial	1.30	1.28	1.28	1.27
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.60	13.30	13.60	13.30
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.10	3.02	3.10	3.08

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2129.63 Previous: 2130.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	104	102.50	103	103
ABB AF	725	710	725	712
AssiDoman F	167	166	166	166.50
Astra AF	283	279.50	280.50	279.50
Atlas Copco AF	139.50	138	139.50	138
Avesta F	72.50	70	70.50	71
Electrolux BF	400	389	389	397
Ericsson BF	163	158.50	160.50	163
Hennes BF	700	690	690	696
Incentive AF	362	360	362	360
Investor BF	244.50	241.50	242.50	241
Kinnevik BF	182.50	177.50	179.50	180
MoDo BF	195	192.50	193	192.50
Sandvik BF	160.50	159	160	159
SCA BF	140	138.50	139.50	140
S-E Banken AF	58	56	57	57
Skandia Fors F	162	160	161	160
Skanska BF	249	247	247.50	247.50
SKF BF	162.50	160	160	160
SSAB BF	101	98.50	99.50	100
Stora AF	94.50	92.50	93.50	93.50
Sv Handles AF	139	137	138	138.50
Sydkraft AF	147	147	147	145
Trelleborg BF	89.50	87.50	88	88.50
Volvo BF	145.50	143.50	144.50	143

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2255.90 Previous: 2250.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.71	7.68	7.68	7.63
ANZ Bking	6.65	6.55	6.62	6.53
BHP	16.96	16.60	16.60	16.84
Boral	3.14	3.08	3.09	3.10
Brambles Ind.	19.70	19.52	19.52	19.55
Burns Philip	1.84	1.80	1.82	1.83
CBA	10.97	10.89	10.95	10.83
CC Amatil	16.45	16.35	16.40	16.20
Coles Myer	4.48	4.44	4.47	4.44
Comalco	7.17	7.06	7.08	7.03
CRA Ltd	19.18	18.92	18.96	18.90
CSR	4.41	4.38	4.40	4.37
Fosters Brew	2.34	2.31	2.33	2.32
GIO Australia	3.13	3.03	3.06	3.10
Goodman Fld	1.31	1.30	1.31	1.30
ICI Australia	11.60	11.40	11.50	11.27
John Fairfax	2.67	2.65	2.65	2.66
Lend Lease	20.10	19.86	19.95	19.98
Mayne Nickless	8.45	8.33	8.44	8.28
MIM Hdgs	1.59	1.54	1.56	1.57
Nat Aust Bank	12.48	12.31	12.36	12.35
News Corp	6.79	6.72	6.72	6.68
North Ltd	3.80	3.73	3.73	3.75
Pacific Dunlop	2.69	2.65	2.69	2.68
Pioneer Intl	3.53	3.49	3.53	3.48
Placer Pacific	1.56	1.54	1.56	1.56
Santos	4.95	4.88	4.90	4.92
Southcorp	3.48	3.42	3.48	3.41
Wesfarmers	8	7.90	7.95	7.88
Wmc Mining	8.60	8.50	8.51	8.48
Westfield Trt	2.32	2.31	2.32	2.31
Westpac Bking	6.23	6.17	6.21	6.17
Woodside Pet	7.97	7.87	7.94	7.87
Woolworths	2.91	2.85	2.88	2.87

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6415.76 Previous: 6435.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	52	50.50	51	51
Cathay Life Ins	175	173	173	173
Chang Hwa Bk	161	159	159	160
China Steel	26.60	26.30	26.30	26.50
China Trust	52	51	51.50	51.50
Evergreen	50	49	49	49.70
Far East Text	30.90	30.30	30.30	30.70
First Bank	168	166	166	166
Formosa CF	34.50	33.80	33.80	34.40
Hua Nan Bk	136	135	135	135.50
Hualon Teijran	25	24.60	24.80	24.80
ICBC	88	87	87	86.50
President Ent	42.50	41.60	41.60	41.70
Taiwan Cem	57.50	56.50	57	56
Tatung	61.50	60.50	61	61

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 20539.59 Previous: 20282.27

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1200	1170	1200	1170
All Nippon Air	1090	1070	1090	1080
Asahi Bank	1230	1210	1230	1210
Asahi Chem	723	713	723	717
Asahi Glass	1220	1200	1220	1190
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2170	2140	2160	2150
Bk Yokohama	884	874	874	876
Bridgestone	1850	1830	1840	1840
Canon	2080	2050	2080	2040
Chiba Bank	845	837	845	838
Chubu Elec	2400	2380	2390	2370
Chugoku Elec	2320	2300	2310	2300
Daiei	999	985	997	997
Daiichi Kang	1940	1930	1840	1830
Daiwa Bank	703	699	700	700
Daiwa House	1530	1510	1510	1510
Daiwa Sec	1250	1230	1250	1240
Fanuc	3940	3900	3910	3940
Fuji Bank	2050	2030	2050	2020
Fuji Photo	3220	3180	3200	3190
Fujitsu	978	966	977	966
Hitachi	1000	990	1000	985
Honda Motor	2630	2570	2630	2570
IBJ	2330	2320	2330	2320
IHI	520	512	519	506
Itochu	657	651	656	632
Ito-Yokado	5690	5640	5640	5650
JAL	794	785	792	779
Jusco	3350	3290	3310	3310
Kajima	968	956	957	968
Kansai Elec	2420	2400	2420	2410
Kao	1330	1310	1330	1300
Kawa Steel	363	358	362	355
KDD	11200	10800	11100	10700
Kinki Nipp Ry	760	755	755	754
Kirin Brewery	1210	1190	1200	1180
Kobe Steel	286	283	284	282
Komatsu	903	893	902	887
Kubota	649	637	649	636
Kyocera	7620	7480	7600	7500
Kyushu Elec	2380	2330	2380	2330
LTCB	749	738	747	732
Marubeni	539	534	538	530
Marui	2070	2040	2050	2060
Matsu Elec Ind	1830	1800	1830	1810
Matsu Elec Wk	1090	1070	1090	1070
Mitsubishi	1280	1260	1280	1260
Mitsubishi Ch	482	474	480	466
Mitsubishi El	695	680	695	680
Mitsubishi Est	1360	1330	1350	1330
Mitsubishi Hvy	873	863	873	866
Mitsubishi Mat	905	895	904	892
Mitsubishi Tr	1600	1560	1590	1540
Mitsui	932	921	929	925
Mitsui Fudosn	1330	1310	1330	1310
Mitsui Trust	1080	1050	1080	1040
Murata Mfg	3780	3750	3780	3730
NEC	1170	1150	1170	1160
New Oji Paper	862	851	855	852
Nikko Sec	1140	1110	1130	1100
Nintendo	6750	6600	6600	6660
Nipp Credit Bk	373	371	372	373
Nipp Express	946	937	946	937
Nippon Oil	681	672	680	674
Nippon Paper	643	628	643	627
Nippon Steel	350	345	348	344
Nippon Yusen	575	567	573	571
Nippondenso	2300	2280	2300	2270
Nissan Motor	844	838	842	838
NKK	284	280	283	283
Nomura Sec	1940	1920	1940	1920
NTT	8120a	8050a	8120a	7980a
Obayashi	890	880	889	884
Odakyu El Ry	709	703	706	700
Ono Pharm	3540	3510	3540	3520
Osaka Gas	370	366	367	365
Ricoh	1080	1070	1080	1060
Sakura Bk	1040	1020	1020	1020
Sankyo	2740	2700	2730	2700
Sanwa Bank	1960	1930	1950	1920
Sanyo Elec	570	560	568	557
Secom	6770	6630	6760	6610
Seibu Rwy	5700	5610	5610	5630
Sekisui House	1160	1140	1150	1130
Seven-Eleven	6600	6540	6580	6530
Sharp	1750	1730	1740	1730
Shimizu	1060	1040	1050	1040
Shin-etsu Ch	1950	1930	1950	1930
Shizuoka Bk	1240	1230	1240	1220
Sony	6920	6860	6920	6860
Sumitomo	906	894	900	893
Sumitomo Bk	1970	1950	1970	1950
Sumit Chem	509	495	501	493
Sumitomo Elec	1470	1450	1460	1450
Sumit Metal	304	302	304	302
Sumit Trust	1260	1240	1260	1240
Taisei	699	687	699	683
Taisho Pharm	2310	2280	2310	2290
Takeda Chem	1950	1900	1940	1890
TDK	6710	6640	6700	6650
Tohoku El Pwr	2380	2330	2380	2330
Tokai Bank	1300	1280	1290	1280
Tokio Marine	1270	1250	1270	1260
Tokyo El Pwr	2670	2640	2660	2640
Tokyo Gas	369	364	366	361
Tokyu	750	743	745	741
Tonen	1530	1490	1530	1480
Toppan Print	1400	1380	1400	1390
Toray Ind	697	682	690	675
Toshiba	706	700	706	698
Toyo Seikan	3440	3390	3400	3380
Toyo Trust	968	954	968	944
Toyota Motor	2680	2640	2680	2640
Yamaichi Sec	662	653	660	657
Yamanouchi	2300	2270	2300	2260
Yasuda Fire	741	732	739	729
Yasuda Trust	540	534	534	535

a: x 100

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5147.12 Previous: 5148.55

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.65	18.45	18½	18.70
Air Canada	5.35	5.20	5¼	5.20
Alberta Energy	25.40	25.30	25.40	25.40
Alcan Alum	43¼	42.45	42.60	43.10
Avenor A	23.95	23⅝	23.85	23⅝
Bk Nova Scotia	34.15	33¾	34	33.70
Barrick Gold	36.40	35.70	36.40	36.30
BCE	55.20	54.45	55.15	54.70
BC Telecomm	27.45	27.30	27.35	27.30
Bombardier B	18.70	18.60	18.65	18.60
Brascan A	26	25.60	25.80	25.90
Cameco	69.05	68.65	68.70	68.95
CIBC	46.20	45⅝	46.20	45.80
Cdn Airlines	2	1.86	1.95	1.95
Cdn Nat Res	28¾	28¼	28.45	28.65
Cdn Occid Pet	23.05	22.85	22.95	22.90
Cdn Pacific	31.10	30.95	30.95	31
Cominco	30.30	29.55	30.20	30
Consumers Gas	21.85	21¾	21.80	21⅞
Dofasco	21.40	21.20	21¼	21¼
Doman Ind B	9	8⅞	9	9.15
Du Pont Cda A	29⅛	29⅛	29½	29.85
Echo Bay Min	13.05	12.85	12.85	13.05
Empire Co. A	13.20	13.10	13.10	13.20
Falconbridge	29.80	29¼	29.30	29.90
Fletcher Chall A	19.05	18.85	19	19.05
Franco Nevada	48⅛	47⅛	48	48.30
Guardian Cap A	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
Horsham	19.10	18½	19.10	18¾
Imperial Oil	58.70	58	58.70	58.05
Inco	44.35	43.65	43.65	43.95
IPL Energy	36.45	36.30	36.45	36.30
Laidlaw A	13.65	13.55	13.65	13.45
Laidlaw B	13¾	13.40	13.60	13½
Loewen Group	43.30	42.60	42.60	42½
Ldn Insur Gp	31.20	31	31	31
Macmill Bld	19.40	19¼	19¼	19.45
Magna Intl A	64½	63¾	64	64.80
Maple Leaf Fds	7.95	7.85	7.85	7.85
Moore	24.30	24.10	24.30	24.20
Newbridge Net	88½	87.10	87.70	88.15
Noranda Inc	29	28.85	28.95	29
Noranda Forest	9	8.85	8.95	8.90
Norcen Energy	25.40	25.10	25.10	25.30
Nthern Telecom	69.70	68⅝	69.55	69
Nova	11.95	11.85	11.95	11.85
Onex	14.15	14	14.15	14.15
Placer Dome	32.10	31½	32.10	32
Potash Sask	101⅛	100½	100.60	99.85
Provigo	6.35	6¼	6.35	6¼
Quebecor Print	22.95	22¾	22.80	23
Renaissance	39.20	39.05	39.05	39.20
Rio Algom	27	26.40	26.40	27.30
Seagram Co	46.80	46½	46½	46.65
Stone Consold	15.90	15.70	15⅝	15.90
Talisman Eny	35½	35.20	35.40	35¼
Teleglobe	23.90	23.80	23.90	23.85
Telus	18.70	18.60	18.65	18.70
Thomson	24.65	24.20	24.20	24.55
TorDom Bank	26.15	26	26.10	26
Transalta	15.30	15¼	15.30	15.30
TransCda Pipe	21.90	21.70	21⅞	21.90
Utd Dominion	29	28¾	28¾	29
Westburn	10.10	10.10	10.10	10
Westcoast Eny	21.60	21.45	21.55	21.45
Weston	53.65	53.35	53.65	53¼

The Trib Index
Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	137.01	-0.01	-0.01	+3.90
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	125.74	+0.49	+0.39	-6.35
Europe	145.71	-0.46	-0.31	+4.69
N. America	142.50	+0.03	+0.02	+11.09
S. America	109.99	+0.13	+0.12	+23.53
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	147.48	-0.11	-0.07	+10.99
Consumer goods	147.27	+0.06	+0.04	+6.66
Energy	147.75	-0.20	-0.14	+8.94
Finance	116.63	+0.02	+0.02	-8.33
Miscellaneous	142.65	-0.30	-0.21	+5.04
Raw Materials	163.82	-0.02	-0.01	+15.53
Service	126.62	+0.11	+0.09	+5.52
Utilities	127.73	-0.26	-0.20	+0.46

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Vienna
ATX Index: 1036.02 Previous: 1030.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1519	1519	1519	1550
Brau-Un Goess	639	630	635	635
Bund Vers Pfd	405	405	405	490
Creditanst Pfd	485	476.10	476.50	479
EA-Generali	2980	2883	2899	2870
EVN	1413	1408	1410	1407
Interunfall	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1520
Lenzing	661	650	650	661
Leykam	300	289.95	300	297.50
Mayr-Melnhof	493	488.90	493	486
OMV	1032.50	1023.50	1028.50	1021.50
Oest Brau	652	649.90	650	654
Oest Elektriz	757.40	755	756.50	758.50
VA Tech	1330.50	1322	1330.50	1314
Wienerberger	1971	1946	1955	1946

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2243.62 Previous: 2232.07

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.22	3.19	3.19	3.20
Brierly Invt	1.44	1.42	1.44	1.41
Carter Holt ord	3.35	3.31	3.31	3.32
Fernz	4.60	4.58	4.60	4.58
Fisher Paykel	4.95	4.90	4.90	4.90
FC Forest	1.96	1.93	1.93	1.94
Goodman Fder	1.50	1.48	1.50	1.48
Indep News	5.65	5.55	5.55	5.65
Lion Nathan	3.73	3.67	3.67	3.73
Nat Gas note	2.14	2.13	2.14	2.15
NZ Refining	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Telecom NZ	7.04	7.00	7.03	6.95
Wilson Horton	9.60	9.55	9.55	9.55

Zurich
SPI Index: 2366.93 Previous: 2360.66

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	348	339	347	338
Alusuisse R	951	943	946	939
Ares-Serono B	1210	1185	1195	1200
Baloise Hdg R	2520	2495	2505	2495
ABB B	1515	1491	1506	1480
BK Vision	1430	1410	1410	1410
Bobst B	1650	1602	1630	1600
Ciba Geigy R	1578	1557	1564	1560
CS Holdings R	125	123.75	124	123.75
Elektrowatt B	496	487	487	496
Fischer B	1250	1225	1225	1239
Hilti PC	878	870	876	872
Holderbank B	926	920	924	911
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1319	1310	1315	1310
Merkur Hdg R	211.75	205.50	210	207
Nestle R	1428	1413	1423	1413
Oerlikon R	121.50	120.25	120.75	121.50
Pargesa Hld B	1375	1365	1375	1370
PharmVisn B	5575	5455	5480	5480
Pirelli B	155	152.25	152.25	154
Roche Hdg PC	9240	9160	9190	9130
Sandoz R	1480	1463	1469	1467
SBC R	238	235.25	235.75	235
Schindler B	1182	1179	1182	1179
SGS B	2950	2875	2905	2870
SMH B	852	840	842	844
Sulzer R	724	714	714	712
Swiss Reins R	1334	1313	1313	1325
Swissair R	1045	1020	1025	1035
UBS B	1192	1173	1177	1182
Winterthur R	763	754	754	749
Zurich Assur R	335	327	327	332

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

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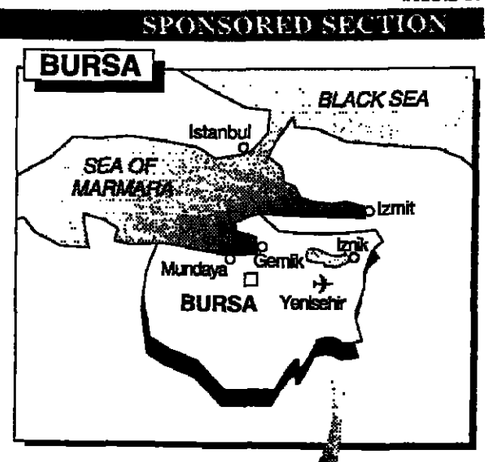
Continued on Page 22

BURSA: Turkey's Industrial Heartland

Bursa is one of the fastest-expanding and most prosperous cities in Turkey. More than 90 percent of the country's manufactured goods are made there, and the annual rate of population increase is 6.5 percent. The city government has made adapting to this growth – protecting the environment and developing urban infrastructure – a priority. Right: A view of the city known as "Green" Bursa.



FACTS AND FIGURES

DEMOGRAPHY

Population: 1.6 million (6.5 percent annual growth rate).
Distribution: 72 percent metropolitan; 28 percent rural.
Literacy rate: 87 percent.

INDUSTRY

Total work force: 400,000 persons (80,000 in the textiles sector; 10,500 in the auto sector).
Daily textile production capacity: 12.5 million meters.
Number of looms: 55,000.
Annual auto production: 200,000 vehicles.
Tourism: 500,000 visitors (300,000 foreign) a year.
Hotels: 62 (7,000 beds).
Other principal industries: food processing, furniture and woodworking, engineering.

MAJOR URBAN PROJECTS

Light rail: 23.5 kilometers (14.6 miles) in first stage; value: $250 million.
Waste treatment: Waste-water treatment plant; Hamiter landfill (solid waste).
Power generation: 1,400 MW gas-fired plant (value: $520 million).
International airport: Yenisehir.

Sources: Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mayor's office and MEED magazine (London).

Production Rises as the City Expands

Bursa, close to the Sea of Marmara and about 25 minutes' flying time south of Istanbul, is now the heartland of Turkey's automotive and textile industries.

Known as "Green" Bursa because of the poplar plantations, shady shrubs and flowers that bedeck the city's streets and squares, Bursa has become one of the fastest-expanding and most prosperous cities in the country.

Dominating the city is the 8,185 foot (2,495 meter) high Uludag Mountain, Turkey's main winter sports area.

In Bursa, the private sector is booming, and, in spite of a downturn in some Western export markets, there is little sign of business activity slowing down. As markets change, companies are diversifying into sectors like food processing and packaging, and electronics.

Bursa exported about $550 million worth of textiles and garments in 1995. The industry has prepared for any possible export shortfall by becoming highly flexible with production changes and new marketing initiatives.

Although there has been a sharp drop in auto production by the two major companies, Oyak-Renault and Tofas (Fiat), substantial investments are continuing, and there has been major expansion in the auto-component and spare-parts industry.

Booming Bursa

"In terms of size [population: 1.6 million]," says Mayor Erdem Saker, "we are about the fifth largest city, but in economic terms we are probably the third or fourth most important. We create a lot of income for Turkey here."

Because the city is rich, it has attracted about 400,000 immigrants from the poorer parts of the country. They have built more than 100,000 illegal dwellings in the city, and one of the mayor's biggest tasks is maintaining the "green" image and protecting the environment. This is being given the highest priority. "We are having an annual population increase of 6.5 percent, compared with 2.3 percent in the rest of Turkey," says the mayor.

In spite of a downturn in some Western export markets, there seems little sign of business activity in Bursa slowing down.

The city is now looking at a light rail project to ease its urban transportation problems.

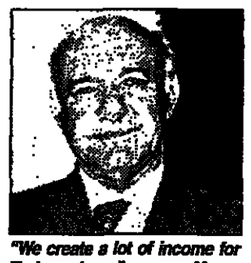
Combined total exports recorded by the Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry amounted to $893 million in 1995, compared with $713 million in 1994. This represented 91 percent of Turkey's manufactured goods, textiles and autos in 1994, and 90.6 percent in 1995. Most of Bursa's exports go to the European Union – 64 percent in 1994, with a rise to 72 percent in 1995. Chamber officials point out that these figures only identify the production and exports of members of the Chamber of Commerce, so actual numbers may be higher.

During the first seven months of this year, the total value of all industrial, manufactured and agricultural goods amounted to $475 million, compared with $439 million for the same period in 1995. Bursa's share of the country's total production for manufactured goods during those periods were 92 percent and 94 percent respectively, according to the chamber.

Business development in Bursa's two industrial parks continues to expand. There are also plans for a techno-park to attract both domestic and foreign high-tech investors who could make use of Bursa's skill base. A new university is being built near one of the industrial areas by Ali Osman Sonmez, founder of one of Bursa's largest textile conglomerates. The university will complement the University of Uludag, which has about 20,000 students.

Cars

About 94 percent of Turkey's total auto industry is located in Bursa, which in the Ottoman Empire days (Bursa was the first capital) became a traditional craft center for making horse-drawn carriages and coaches. This inherited skill base was one of the reasons why Tofas and Renault established themselves in the city in the early 1970s. There are more than 700 component companies in Bursa that, together with the auto factories, employ about 10,500 people. Peugeot also has a plant making minibuses and small trucks.



"We create a lot of income for Turkey here," says Mayor Erdem Saker.

Continued on page 20

"BURSA: TURKEY'S INDUSTRIAL HEARTLAND"
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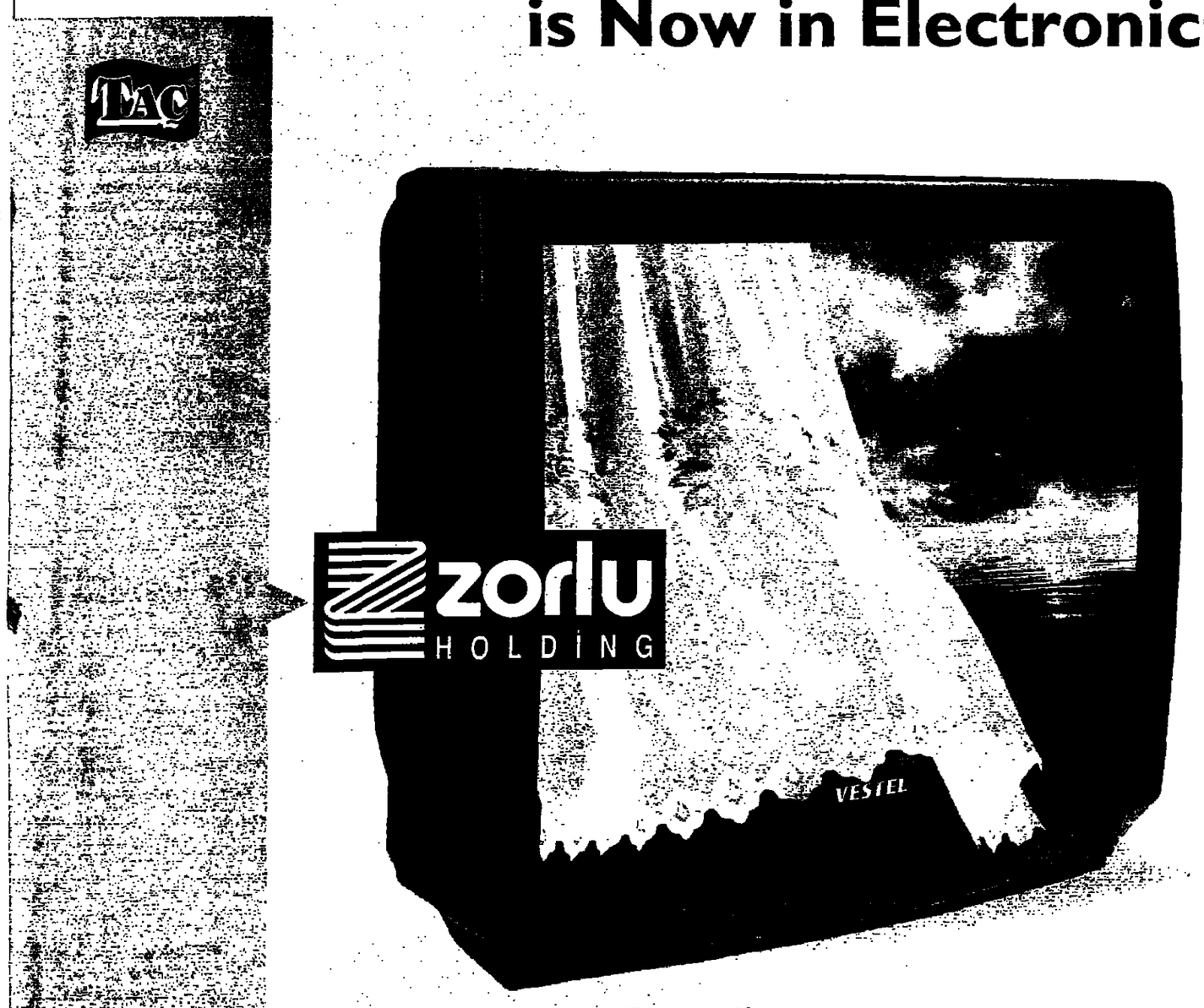
WRITER: *Michael Frenchman, based in the United Kingdom.*
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

The Worlds Leading Curtain Manufacturer is Now in Electronics



TAÇ and VESTEL are members of ZORLU HOLDİNG

TAÇ Curtain,

Among integrated textile manufacturers, TAÇ is the world's leading producer of curtains. In its 225.000 square meters of plant facilities TAÇ employes 5000 employees and realizes an annual production of 28.000 tons of polyester chips, 25.000 tons of polyester textured yarn, 60 million square meters of jacquard tulle curtains,
17 million square meters of embroidery curtains, 12 million meters of giupure, 36 million square meters of voile curtains, 3 million square meters of jacquard satin curtain and also includes table and bed linens in its product range. Thus, the group comprises the largest plant and production volume in its sector in the world. Beginning in January of 1997 the group's new 80.000 square meters plant, ZORLU LINEN, will employ 1000 new employees producing 200.000 meters of high quality printed and dyed bed sheets annually.

VESTEL Electronics,

In December of 1994 the ZORLU Group acquired the VESTEL Group of Companies and carried over into the electronics and household appliances sector the **"Zorlu Culture"**. By 1996 the Vestel Group has tripled production and significantly penetrated the European market for consumer electronics and electronic components.

Among the contributing factors to Vestel's success are the Total Quality Concept, **ISO 9001** certification and **CE, VDE** and **LCIE** approvals. Vestel has achieved competitive advantage through its products' pricing, quality and reliability in addition to utilizing state-of-the-art technology and production flexibility.

Vestel, the leading television producer in Turkey, is targeting to become a leader in monitor production in Europe. With activities in products such as televisions, household appliances, music sets, satelite receivers, facsimile machines, personal computers, monitors and data scanners; Vestel has rapidly expanded into new markets and increased market share in both Turkey and abroad.

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BURSA: Turkey's Industrial Heartland

Hard Work, Honesty And New Machines

Ahmet Nazif Zorlu believes the Turkish textiles industry will hold its own against competition from the east.

The key to success in the textile industry, according to Ahmet Nazif Zorlu, is no mystery – it is quality, achieved by taking advantage of state-of-the-art technology.

"In our group, we now have some of the newest textile machines in the world – the oldest is only three years old, all electronic, the latest models. Never in our lives have we ever bought a secondhand machine. This has been one of the keys to our success," says Mr. Zorlu, chairman of Zorlu Holdings, which has two major polyester and knitting-weaving plants in Bursa.

The group has two additional plants in Istanbul and Corlu and is probably one of the largest producers of curtains in the world. "We are certainly among the top five," declares Mr. Zorlu.

Family tradition

Last year, the group had a turnover of $700 million, with exports totaling $250 million. "Our export value of curtain fabrics alone is about $100 million," says Mr. Zorlu, one of three brothers who run the family firm founded by their father, Mehmet Zorlu.

Mehmet Zorlu came from one of the Denizli families in Babadag, in which weaving had been handed down from father to son for generations. Babadag was one of the first important textile centers manufacturing bed sheets.

In 1980, Zorlu established two plants in Bursa, which then had one of the first industrial parks in the country. "As far as Turkey is concerned, the development of Bursa as a textile center has become very important," says Mr. Zorlu. "Twenty-five years ago, the textile industry was very small – today it has seen enormous developments. Not only Bursa, but Turkey as a whole is coming out of its shell and becoming one of the largest exporters of textiles in the world."

Ahmet Nazif Zorlu, Turkey's curtain king.

Zorlu has made substantial investments to keep abreast of modern technology. "We have lots of new projects for 1996-97, and if you include 1995, we shall have invested some $400 million in capital expansion and improvements," says Mr. Zorlu.

Investing in quality

This investment has enabled the company to maintain its continuous drive for quality in all its products. "Quality and mass production have been achieved thanks to new technology, and I believe there is an unlimited future here for our textile industry. But apart from providing quality, you also have to be honest in this business – and work hard."

Mr. Zorlu believes that honesty and hard work – and Turkey's European location – will offset any potential competition that may be coming in the future from Asia and the Far East. "I simply do not believe that we cannot compete. We are closer to Europe, our costs for transportation would be far less, and it is much easier for us to export to Europe, than for, say, China," explains Mr. Zorlu.

He says Turkey's customs union with Europe, in force since January, has had little or no effect as yet on the textile industry, a view shared by others in the industry. "But Turkey had to go with it, we had to push open the door to Europe. It was more of a political move," he says.

Zorlu has begun diversifying away from its traditional textile operations, beginning with the purchase of a major local electrical and electronics company, Vestel. It is also entering tourism, and later this year will open a new five-star hotel with 320 beds in Trabzon on the Black Sea. ●

A Turkish Delight

Toweling is Bursa's most famous textile product. Bursa towels and bathrobes made by Ozdilek can be found all over the world. The soft and fuzzy cloth was the result of a technological weaving revolution in the 18th century – the discovery that loops could be woven into cotton sheeting. As Huseyin Ozdilek, founder of the company that bears his name, explains: "This gave a greater surface, or drying area, to the sheet, and it became the most effective drying tool."

Ottoman envy

News of the novelty and effectiveness of the Bursa towel spread abroad in the last century after a British ambassador saw them in use at the Ottoman Palace. He brought one home with him to England.

Today Europe and the United States are Mr. Ozdilek's biggest market, taking 50 percent of his total production of 5,000 tons a year of toweling.

In 1971, while still in high school, Mr. Ozdilek rented two looms, hired five employees and produced 10 tons of toweling in his first year.

Now he has more than 1,000 workers in his factory, which is a completely integrated operation, from spinning to weaving. He has just put in 100 new looms, representing a $36 million investment.

Huseyin Ozdilek supplies international retailers.

A prosperity indicator

"Our products are one of the three Turkish delights – towels, baths and sweets," says a smiling Mr. Ozdilek, who now supplies international companies like J.C. Penney, Wal-Mart, K mart, Target, Sears Roebuck and Marks & Spencer. He also sees towel sales as a measure of increased prosperity. "As a nation becomes wealthier, towel consumption goes up," says Mr. Ozdilek. The company has now applied for the ISO 9000 international quality standard, which should help boost sales.

Philanthropic technocrats

Ozdilek has also diversified into retail outlets and shopping centers. Like many other textile technocrats in Bursa, Mr. Ozdilek is also a philanthropist. He is building a high school at Afyon, 250 kilometers (150 miles) from Bursa, and has already constructed two primary schools, one in Bursa and another at Tokat. ●

Celal Sonmez's firm is upgrading production and diversifying.

Branching Out

Celal Sonmez, vice president of Sonmez Industrial Holding, represents the second generation of his family in the textile business. The group now has a turnover of about $500 million annually from its diversified interests. It employs around 7,000 people in the textile sector, in which the company has invested $115 million in new machines for spinning, dying, texturizing and finishing, circular knitting and twisting.

"We are trying to upgrade our whole textile processing operation," says Mr. Sonmez.

He foresees some problems for the industry due to increased competition during the next five years, and predicts that Bursa will move toward more garment-making in the future while remaining strong in the dying and printing sectors.

"Some companies may have to look at other operations – maybe tourism or construction, for example," says Mr. Sonmez, and this is exactly what his group has done. Its airline, Sonmez, now has four aircraft plus one helicopter, and last year carried 27,000 passengers between Bursa and Istanbul. His father, who has gone into politics and is a member of the True Path Party, has invested $10 million in a new university that will open in 1998. It will have three faculties – textiles, electronics and engineering. ●

Meeting Retailers' Demands

Exporting clothes to international retailers like Britain's Marks & Spencer and the Gap of the United States, says Senol Sankaya, chief executive of Yesim Tekstil, means meeting high standards of quality.

"Marks & Spencer are so quality conscious," he says, "that they make us look at every single element of a garment, from the yarn to finished fabric. All the time it is control, check, control. Working with M. & S. is like working in a textile university."

Yesim, part of the Nergis Holding Group, is one of the biggest dying and sewing operators in Turkey's textile business. Yesim has 4,000 machinists who produce 45,000 garments and 20,000 pieces of home textiles (bed sheets and the like) a day.

Export award

Last year, the company received a government award for its exports, which totaled $146 million. Mr. Sankaya hopes to increase exports to $200 million this year. "One advantage we have is a very diversified export market," he says.

Ease of contact with buyers and the ability to deliver – quickly – is another key to Yesim's success, according to Mr. Sankaya.

"It is easier for customers from, say, Milan to come to Bursa than for them to visit Sicily," he says.

On the road

The group has its own transport company and can deliver to Germany in 48 hours and to Spain in four to five days. It also has two business jets and two helicopters, as well as its own power company.

To maintain high quality standards, Yesim has some of the most modern equipment in the world, such as tension-free, computerized Gerbercutters that reduce the risk of stretching clothes as they are cut.

On his strategy for facing possible competition from the Far East, Mr. Sankaya comments: "We want to be the best, not necessarily the cheapest. We must aim to place ourselves in the middle-to-high fashion markets in the future." ●

Senol Sankaya (left), whose company makes garments for M. & S.

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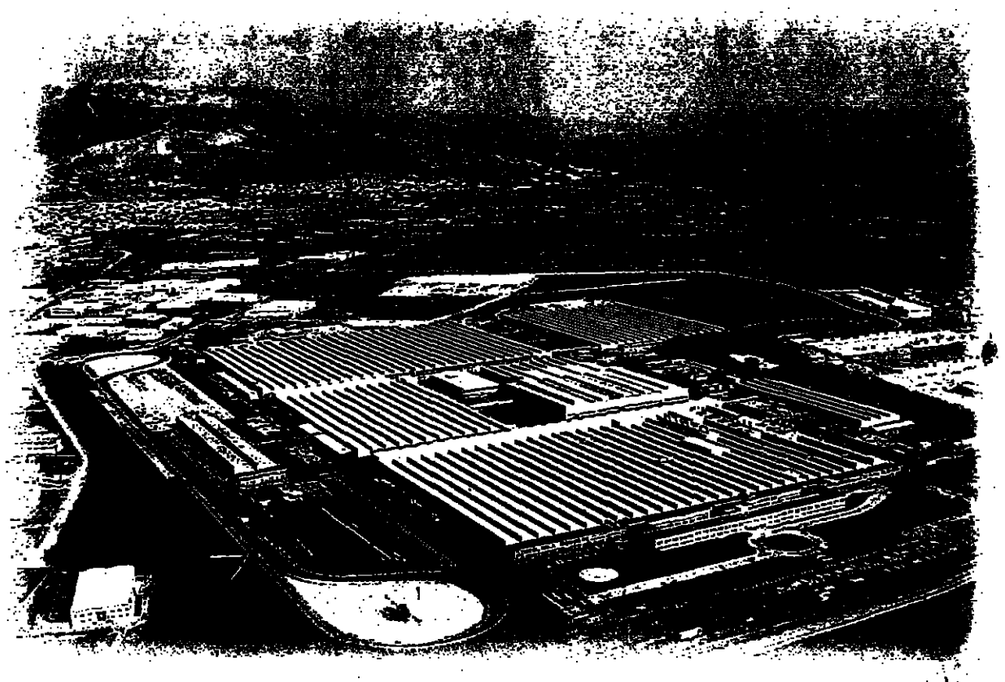

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BURSA: Turkey's Industrial Heartland

More Exports, New Investors Are Textile Industry Goals

Firms are looking to increase added-value production and market their products themselves.

Fashion from Ete Mensucat: Summer collection on display at the Collections Premierien Dusseldorf show this year. Much of the company's $40 million in exports are now ready-to-wear clothes. It is planning to open 100 of its own shops in Europe – it already has 10 in Turkey.

Bursa's long tradition of spinning and weaving skills, passed on from generation to generation, dates back to the height of the Ottoman empire, when Bursa was the center of the silk business.

Today, the textile factories have some of the most modern equipment in the world for spinning man-made fibers and cotton, dying, finishing, weaving, printing and, more recently, producing ready-to-wear garments.

Erol Turkun, chairman of BURSIAD, believes the customs union with the EU will bring more investment to Bursa.

More than 80,000 people are involved in Bursa's textile industry, which consists of 6,000 companies.

According to the Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the 582 companies registered with the chamber are medium to large in size, and about 15 of them export on a global scale. About 150 companies make garments. In 1995, total recorded production of textiles and yarn by companies registered with the chamber was worth $466 million. Production up to the end of July this year was worth $263 million.

Erol Turkun, chairman of the Industrialists and Businessmen's Association of Bursa, represents the third generation of his family in the textile business. His factory, Turkun Textiles, produces 5 million meters of upholstery fabric a year, 30 percent of which is exported. It also manufactures 3 million meters of curtain material, mainly from the company's own designs.

Selling to world markets

The company has been selling to world markets for the last seven years, longer than most Bursa textile companies. "We do have a strong home market, especially the luxury end of the market in Istanbul," says Mr. Turkun. Following new investments, he foresees a 20 percent increase in production capacity. He believes there has to be a constant search for quality to maintain competitiveness.

Being close to Europe and having low-cost labor – the average salary is about $200 a month – are great advantages for Bursa's textile producers.

The customs union with the European Union, according to Mr. Turkun, should bring more investment to Turkey from Europe and the Far East. "We have the know-how, the labor and the transport facilities to reach European markets," he says.

Another major company involved in spinning, dying and finishing is the BiSAS group, which has annual turnover of about $150 million.

Orhan Yildirimcakar, the group's vice chairman, says that the factory began spinning cotton in 1970 with 10,000 spindles and now has 165,000 spindles.

"We produce 20,000 tons of yarn a year and are the second-largest producer in Turkey," says Mr. Yildirimcakar. "We have the capacity to dye 20 tons of yarn a day." About 60 percent of the group's production is cotton; the remainder is mixed fiber.

Increasing capacity

"Our textile-production capacity is less than places like Taiwan or South Korea, so our policy must be to increase capacity," says Mr. Yildirimcakar. "We must work together with European countries on manufacturing and seek greater coordination in the marketplace."

More and more companies are looking at increasing the added value of their products. Mr. Yildirimcakar says that the industry will become more developed, with an emphasis on garment production, because all the basics are available in Bursa – spinning, dying, weaving and finishing.

Ete Mensucat, a Bursa company that began in the 1960s making silk and then turned to dying, went into garment production five years ago. Ergun Ete, chairman of the company, says: "We have a proud past and a promising future. It is here that experience and technology meet."

Cutting out the middleman

Ete Mensucat now has an integrated production operation that does everything from dying to weaving to finishing.

Orhan Yildirimcakar (above), vice chairman of the BiSAS group and chairman of the Bursa Textile Exporters' Association, says Bursa's textile industry will place greater emphasis on garment production. At left, a technician at Yesim Tekstil, which exports to Marks & Spencers and the Gap, operates a computer-controlled garment-cutting table.

To cut out intermediaries, Mr. Ete has opened a chain of shops in Turkey and plans to have up to 100 in Europe. "In 1990, we switched to printing fabrics, and our exports shot up from $100,000 in 1990 to $40 million last year. We are aiming for $50 million this year," says Mr. Ete.

These producers believe that flexibility, the unceasing search for quality, and the availability of materials and skills in Bursa offer many investment opportunities for joint ventures, which are almost non-existent at present.

With the customs union now in place, the feeling is that Bursa will be on the textile investment map in the future. "We are looking for investments, and we have new industrial areas designated," says Mr. Turkun. ●

Textile Industry's Shopwindow

The BUTTIM complex will feature a permanent display center and space for monthly fairs and exhibitions.

Towering over the outskirts of Bursa is a 28-story black glass tower, the center of a new textile complex opening next year. The shopwindow for Bursa's textile industry, it will probably be the biggest textile showplace of its kind in the world, according to officials.

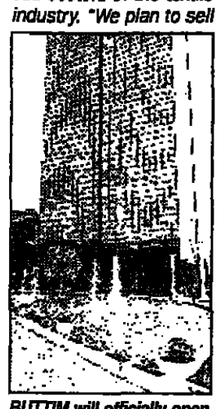
Constructed by BUTTIM (Bursa Center for Textile Producers) at a cost of approximately 35 trillion liras ($408 million), the complex will have 1,700 offices and will officially open in April 1997. The first clients will move into 1,000 of the offices in January.

Global sales office

"We are going to have manufacturers and their marketing staff here. We want BUTTIM to become a global sales office for the textile industry," says Halil Yilmazhaliloglu, chairman of BUTTIM. He also hopes that representatives of foreign machinery manufacturers will move in. Already a Swiss and two Italian machinery engineering companies have asked if they can display some of their machines in the corridors or public areas of the complex. Mr. Yilmazhaliloglu has also received inquiries from two U.S. companies that would like to rent space.

Fairs and exhibitions

Apart from being a permanent show center, the complex will be the site of monthly fairs and exhibitions focusing on various sectors of the textile industry. "We plan to sell



BUTTIM will officially open in April 1997.

about 5,000 square meters (54,000 square feet) of space for this purpose," says Mr. Yilmazhaliloglu. He adds: "Our aim is to integrate our textile industry with the rest of the world, to bring buyers and machinery manufacturers here to see what we are doing, to train and educate people involved in the industry through conferences and the transfer of technology."

In addition to the offices, there will be 320 shops, a supermarket, restaurants, a post office and six banks. A 600-seat conference hall will be equipped with all the latest audiovisual aids. Underneath the hall will be a special showroom. More than 35,000 visitors a day are expected when the center is fully operational. It has parking space for 6,000 vehicles.

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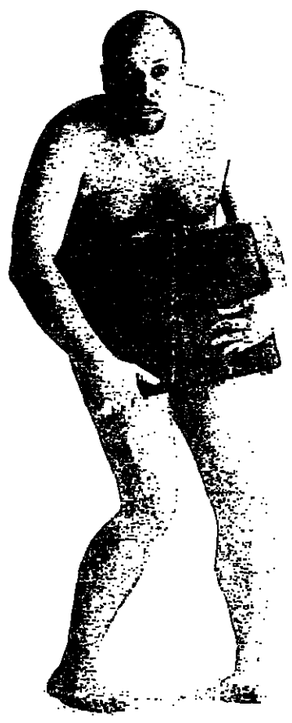

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BURSA: Turkey's Industrial Heartland

Green City's Old and Modern Charms

Cities don't always live up to their nicknames, but in the case of "Green" Bursa nothing could be nearer the truth.

Bursa hugs the foothills of Uludag (Mount Olympus), which towers over the rich alluvial plain where the rapidly expanding city lies. Seen from this vantage point, the city is a panorama of green parks and recreational areas, tree-lined streets and lakes.

There is a buzz about the place that is a blend of ancient and modern. It is clean, tidy and relatively unpolluted. Erdem Saker, the mayor, is immensely proud that Bursa has become a member of the World Environmental Council, and he is dedicated to sustained, environmentally friendly development.

Bursa has a friendly, welcoming atmosphere and a very cosmopolitan outlook. There is a lively covered bazaar, which includes the original Koza Han, once the main bazaar for the ancient silk trade from China.

The bazaar is on two levels, with dozens of open shops selling jewelry, carpets and tapestries, ceramics and traditional handicrafts. A number of coffeehouses are located on the ground level around the central courtyard, where tourists and locals mingle.

Kebabs and kofte

Nearby is a popular restaurant, the Cicek Izgara, which serves delicious kebabs and *kofte* (meat balls), washed down with *ayran* (a yogurt drink) and followed by a local specialty, *kemalpasha*, very sweet unfermented cheese and flour boiled in honey water.

Towering over the bazaar area is the great Ulu Mosque (there are said to be 150 mosques in the city). Fountains, small squares and tiny courtyards abound in the center.

Tombs of the sultans

Other major Islamic attractions are the octagonal-shaped Green Tomb of Mehmet I, built between 1414 and1421 for the fifth Ottoman sultan. Close by is the Green Mosque, also built by Mehmet I.

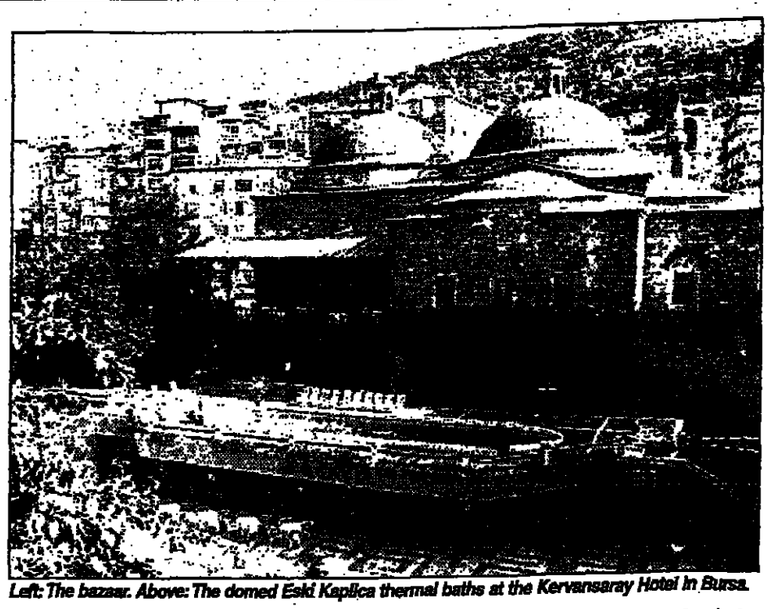
Also worth a visit are the tombs of other Ottoman leaders: Osman Gazi (1258-1326), founder of the Ottoman Empire; Murat I (1326-1389), whose tomb was restored after an earthquake in 1855; and Orhan Gazi (1281-1362), the second Ottoman sultan's son, who captured Bursa from the Byzantines and minted the first Ottoman coins.

One of the most spectacular tombs is that of Sehzade Mustafa (1515-1553), son of Suleyman the Magnificent. The walls inside the tomb are covered with 16th-century ornamental tiles depicting tulips, hyacinths, carnations and other flowers.

Bursa is also renowned as one of Turkey's most important spa towns. On the main street, which climbs up the hill toward Uludag Mountain, there are dozens of hotels, most of which have traditional hot baths. The spas are an important tourist attraction, especially in the Cekirge district of the city.

Two of the best known are the traditional domed Eski Kaplica baths, now restored as part of the luxurious Kervansaray Hotel, and the baths, also being renovated, at the Art Deco-style Celik Palas hotel.

The Eski Kaplica baths are more than 600 years old. Two hot springs from the mountain provide mineral waters (about 32 degrees centigrade, or 90 degrees Fahrenheit) for about 10 of the hotel baths.



Left: The bazaar. Above: The domed Eski Kaplica thermal baths at the Kervansaray Hotel in Bursa.

Isik Ugurtug, who has been president of the South Marmara Tourist Hotels Association for the last four years, says the city receives about 300,000 foreign visitors annually, most of them making one-night stopovers as part of a cultural tour. There are 62 hotels offering 7,000 beds in Bursa.

Skiing Uludag

Between January and March, Bursa becomes Turkey's top winter-sports area. Uludag Mountain is one of the main skiing areas, complete with modern ski lifts and a number of ski runs of varying difficulty.

A short drive from the city on the Sea of Marmara is the small port of Mudanya, where ferryboats connect daily with Istanbul. The old railway station, right on the water's edge, has been converted into an attractive hotel – the Montania – and restaurant popular with locals for its variety of fresh seafood. ●

Iskender's Vertical Spit

The Iskender kebab, an international culinary delight created in Bursa, is found in Turkish restaurants around in the world.

Just a short walk from the bazaar on the corner of one of Bursa's main streets is a small blue-fronted restaurant – Kebabci Iskender. In the window is the little gilt and black-glass sign of the original restaurant started on the same site a century ago.

Shrine of Turkish cuisine

Inside the tiny, spotlessly clean restaurant, the small tables are crowded with diners, both Turks and foreigners – Japanese, Americans, Germans. In fact, almost every nationality can be found there at lunchtime.

The restaurant is not open in the evenings. "This is because we have to prepare the meat in a special way that takes a long time," says Iskender Iskenderoglu, the son of Cevat Iskender, whose father founded the original restaurant. It has now become a kind of shrine for lovers of Turkish cuisine, many of whom make the pilgrimage to Bursa just to have the Iskender Kebab.

So what is it that grandfather Iskender did a century ago?

"He was the first person to turn the traditional cooking spit on its end and stack the charcoal fire vertically – it was a technological revolution at that time," says his grandson.

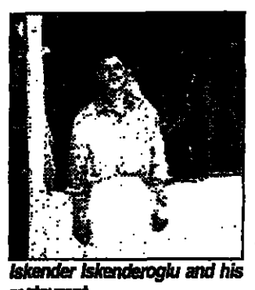
It melts in the mouth

Now vertical spits can be seen in Turkish restaurants around the globe. But there is another secret to the tenderness and flavor of the slices of meat almost lovingly cut from the revolving spit: It lies in butchering the sheep.

"We have been working with one butcher for the last four years, and he knows exactly what kind of quality meat we require. We receive the whole carcass from him, and then we proceed to cut it up in the way we want, removing all the surplus fat and sinews," says Mr. Iskenderoglu.

For the Iskender kebab, layers of thinly cut meat are put on buttered pita bread and covered with tomato-based sauce, slices of tomato and a couple of large green chili peppers. Yogurt is mixed in with a rich gravy or served on the side. The whole thing melts in the mouth.

It is served with small bottles of *sira*, a kind of unfermented grape juice. ●



Iskender Iskenderoglu and his restaurant.

Smuggled Silkworms Spin New Industry

For hundreds of years, Bursa was one of the silk-making centers of the world. The Byzantine Emperor Justinian sent monks to China in A.D. 552 to smuggle back silkworms. They brought them back concealed in their walking sticks. One year later, the silk industry was established in the Marmara region. Europeans preferred the high quality and sophisticated designs of Bursa to those from the Asian subcontinent and China, and exports grew rapidly. Bursa's silk industry reached its zenith during the period from the 15th to the 18th centuries, and production continued up until the 20th century. Only a few years ago, millions of yards of pure silk were being woven in Bursa, but there is no commercial production today, not even as a traditional handicraft operation, according to textile industry officials. "What you see in the bazaars is all imported," they say.

The Koza Han, once the main bazaar for the ancient silk trade from China.

Production Rises as City Expands

Continued from page 17

Last year, Tofas and Renault produced a total of 195,000 vehicles, of which approximately 35,000 were exported. The auto sector has been severely affected by the domestic depression – production is about half of what it was in 1993-94 – but both companies are involved in ongoing programs of substantial investment.

Bursa's core industry – textiles – was founded on the traditional silk industry, which had been the mainstay of the local economy for generations. It has now completely vanished. The only silks likely to be seen in the bazaars are almost certainly imported from the Far East or the Asian subcontinent.

According to Orhan Yildirimcakar, vice chairman of the BiSAS textile group and chairman of the Bursa Textile Exporters' Association, there are between 10 and 15 big textile companies and about 150 smaller ones (some of them suppliers to the main producers).

Customs union

The customs union with the European Union, which came into effect last January, has not had a significant effect on Bursa's textiles industry, says Mr. Yildirimcakar. "We expected exports to rise, but they did not as far as Bursa was concerned. There has been no negative effect and no positive effect. Overall in Turkey, there has been a 7 percent decrease in demand for textiles, but the value of our exports has stood up in spite of a sharp fall in demand by Germany, France and the U.S. because of the increase in the value of the Turkish lira."

New developments

Changes in textile manufacturing, predicts Mr. Yildirimcakar, will come from a growing emphasis on garment production. Already companies like Yesim Tekstil, which produces 45,000 garments a day, supply leading world brand names like the Gap, Old Navy, Victoria's Secret, J.C. Penney and Marks & Spencer.

Sonmez Industrial Holdings – which has 29 companies, including an airline, and exports about $73 million worth of textiles annually – has diversified into food, construction, packaging and media. "We are also now investing about $115 million in new textile machines so as to upgrade our processing," says Celal Sonmez, vice president of the group and president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

This is a typical example of the investment programs being undertaken by Bursa's textile technocrats to improve quality and diversify production.

Erol Turkun, vice chairman of the Industrialists and Businessmen's Association of Bursa and owner of Turkun Textiles, says there is a need for investment and constant development in the textile industry: "I think we have seen over $1 billion in investment in the last two years in textile machinery, food processing and the auto industry. Bursa businessmen are very active compared with those in many parts of the world, where new investments are almost zero. Here we are always looking for investments and new opportunities – for example, in the electronics sector."

Ideal location

Bursa's location on the southern part of the Marmara Sea and within the important Istanbul-Izmir-Ankara triangle has also been a factor in its growth. A port has been built at Gemlik (by BiSAS), and there is a smaller port at Mudanya, where Turk Siemens has a major cable plant. There is a small airport, and Bursa's own airline, Sonmez, runs a shuttle service to Istanbul. A former military airport at nearby Yenisehir is soon to be converted for civil use. ●

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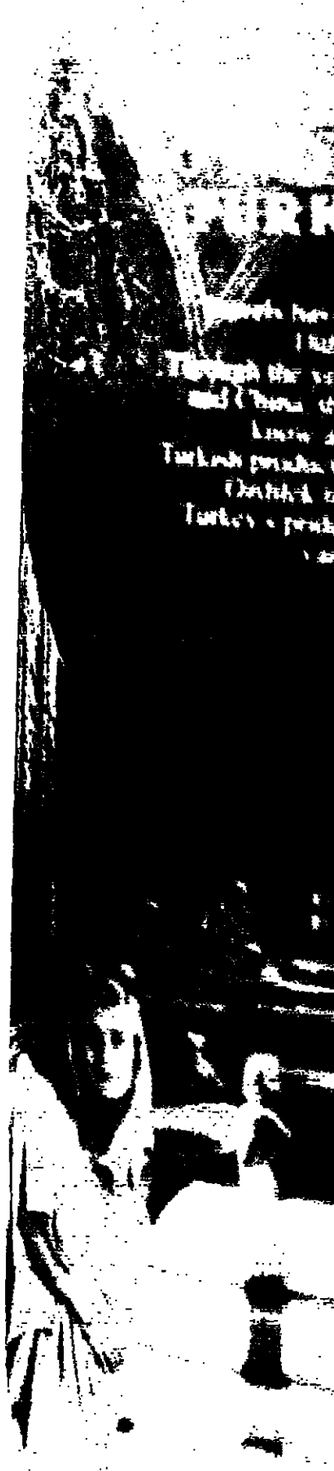

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BURSA: Turkey's Industrial Heartland

Miles of Cable

One of the largest and most successful joint-venture companies in Bursa is Turk Siemens, which has a cable factory in Mudanya. "It is one of the largest factories making power and telecommunications cables within the whole of the Siemens group," says Cosar Turan, assistant general manager of Turk Siemens.

The factory was built 26 years ago in the port city so it would have easy access to cable-laying ships. It has about 650 employees making products for a global market. Last year, the plant's production included approximately 20,000 tons of copper power cable (up to 220 kilovolts), 1,025 kilometers (635 miles) of fiber-optic cables and between 5.5 and 6.5 million kilometers of conductors for telecommunication cables. Total sales were worth about 250 million Deutsche marks ($170 million) for the year ending October 1995.

Nicaea's Creed, Iznik's Ceramics

One of the most attractive excursions outside of Bursa is to the lake and town of Iznik, about a two-hours' drive away.

Lake Iznik is the sixth-largest, and one of the cleanest, in Turkey, with an area of 300 square kilometers (116 square miles). At the eastern end of the 20-mile-long lake, whose waters are used for irrigating adjoining farmlands, is the ancient town of Iznik. It is surrounded by olive groves, fruit orchards and vegetable plots. The lake itself is fringed with beaches of sand and pebbles, some unusual rock formations and banks of reeds.

Istanbul Gate

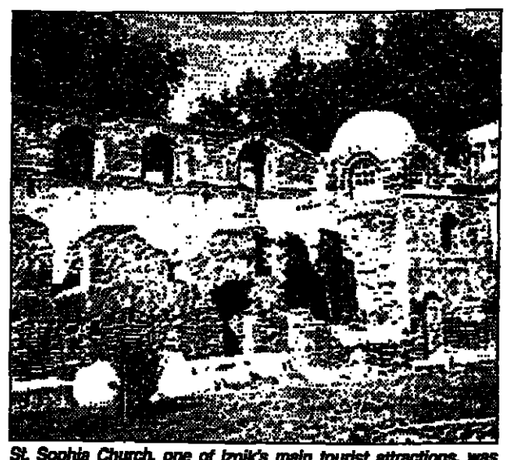
Once called Nicaea by the Romans, the town is an important religious and artistic center in Turkey. Its history spans the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods, with evidence of human settlements going back to pre-Roman times. There are splendid monuments from all these periods in the walled city, which is laid out in the traditional Roman grid pattern, with four main gates.

The most interesting is the Istanbul Gate, which actually consists of a series of three gates and protective walls. A good part of the city's 5,000 meters (5,468 yards) of walls is still standing, as are many of its fortified squares and round towers.

God or man?

The city's earliest claim to fame was in A.D. 325, when Emperor Constantine I called together religious leaders to hold the First Ecumenical Council. It was a momentous meeting for the Christian world. The council condemned as heresy a doctrine put forward by the Alexandrine leader Arius – that Jesus Christ was not divine but a created being.

A second council meeting was held in Nicaea in 787 to try to resolve a controversy over the worship of icons; the council ruled that icons were to be revered and venerated, but not adored. After the Crusaders sacked Constantinople in the 13th century, Nicaea became the Byzantine capital for one hundred years, until it was captured by the Ottomans and renamed Iznik in 1331. In that year, the St. Sophia Church, which had been built in the fourth century and was the main Christian religious center, was converted to a mosque. It is now one of the buildings most visited by tourists.



St. Sophia Church, one of Iznik's main tourist attractions, was built in the fourth century and later became a mosque.

The town, with its narrow streets, sidewalk cafes and kebab stands, still bustles with life, especially on Wednesday, which is market day. Though the glory of past days has gone, Iznik seems to be experiencing a renaissance in tourism. The city even has signs in Japanese.

Blue tiles

Iznik's main industry – ceramics – reached its peak in the Ottoman days. It has been estimated that in 1575 there were more than 300 kilns worked by hundreds of Persian potters and their families, who were sent (probably forcibly) to the town.

The main output was tiles – particularly the highly decorative blue tiles found in mosques all over Turkey. During the 18th century, tile-making practically ceased when a new production center was set up in Istanbul.

Today, the city is home to a small ceramics school and a couple of tile-making companies – mainly for the benefit of tourists, who are bringing new life to the town. To capitalize on this influx, however, better hotel accommodations are needed. "We have no first class hotels," says one official.

Rasih Kocaman, tilemaker and retired adviser to the Ministry of Finance.

Along the waterfront, which has a recently restored promenade, new luxury villas are being built as weekend retreats for middle-class families from Bursa and Istanbul.

A small factory making wooden boxes for packing fruit is bursting to capacity as the demand for local produce increases.

The only blemish on the lakeside itself are the hundreds of illegal "squats," made of cardboard and polyethylene, and partially hidden by reeds and shrubbery. Most appear to have been put up by summer visitors and itinerant fruit-farm workers. ●

Carmakers Strive to Improve Quality

Manufacturers look to the former Soviet republics and the Middle East to expand exports.

The Turkish auto industry, centered in Bursa, where the main producers have their manufacturing and assembly plants, is focusing on keeping quality high to satisfy the domestic market and expanding exports to areas like the Middle East and the former republics of the Soviet Union. The combined production capacity of Oyak-Renault Otomobil, Tofas (Fiat), Peugeot and a number of other small operations such as Opel is 500,000 vehicles.

Production peaked in 1994 at 400,000, but this coincided with a dramatic economic slump in the country, high inflation and lack of purchasing power. Combined car production by Renault and Tofas, the main producers, fell dramatically and has now settled down to about 195,000 vehicles a year, according to the Turkish Automobile Manufacturers Association.

"The very high tax on cars imposed by the government has also to be taken into account," says Jacques Chauvet, general manager of Oyak-Renault. Tax on new-auto sales in Turkey is two or three times higher than in Europe – between 45 percent and 75 percent.

While the present situation may appear glum, both main manufacturers have had programs of substantial continuous investment.

A world car

Tofas, Turkey's largest car exporter, is now evaluating Fiat's world-car project – the Fiat 178 Palio. "We have built the body plant, new dies are being made and the necessary machine tools ordered," says Jan Nahum, general manager of Tofas.

A completely new design, the Palio will only be built in emerging-market countries. There are factories in Brazil and in Argentina; another is due to start in Poland.

Mr. Nahum advocates caution when considering the future outlook for the Palio: "Now both our main shareholders are considering the wisdom of investing in the auto industry environment, which is so subject to government-made conditions." Tofas is a joint venture between Fiat and the Koc Group, each of which has a 37.5 percent share. The remainder is held by public shareholders.

Last year, Tofas exported 28,795 cars, of which 15,000 were sent in knock-down kit form to Egypt. It is the only company now making the Fiat Tempura, which it exports to Italy.

Investment in high technology

Considerable capital investment has been made to upgrade production lines in Tofas's Bursa plant, which employs 5,500 persons. Some of the latest innovations include a new mobile parts facility, a fully computerized warehouse for components, and automatic welding equipment for doors, hoods and trunk lids. There is also a completely robotized facility for manufacturing suspension units, and the company has installed a state-of-the-art die-making facility that is the most modern in Turkey.

In an effort to improve quality and meet European standards, the company has also just invested in a dynamic body and chassis testing plant and a new system for testing emissions.

"I suppose in the last three years we have put about $250 million into the company," says Mr. Nahum. "A major factor in our marketing strategy is to be competitive in quality and thus compete in the international marketplace. If we cannot compete, we cannot exist."

Mr. Chauvet of Renault, which has one of the biggest range of vehicles available in Turkey, likewise stresses the importance of quality and competitiveness. Last year, the company produced 74,862 cars and celebrated the production of its millionth car.

"Turkey is now the sixth-largest market in the world for Renault," says Mr. Chauvet. He expects this year's production to be similar to 1995. "We, too, are trying to push up our export markets to 5,000 cars a year, mainly to the Middle East and former Soviet Union republics."

Customs union

Turkey's entry into a customs union with the European Union means manufacturers have to comply with new standards, such as emission controls. "We know that the auto industry will be driven by the customs union," says Mr. Chauvet, who says he hopes that the Turkish government will stick to the rules.

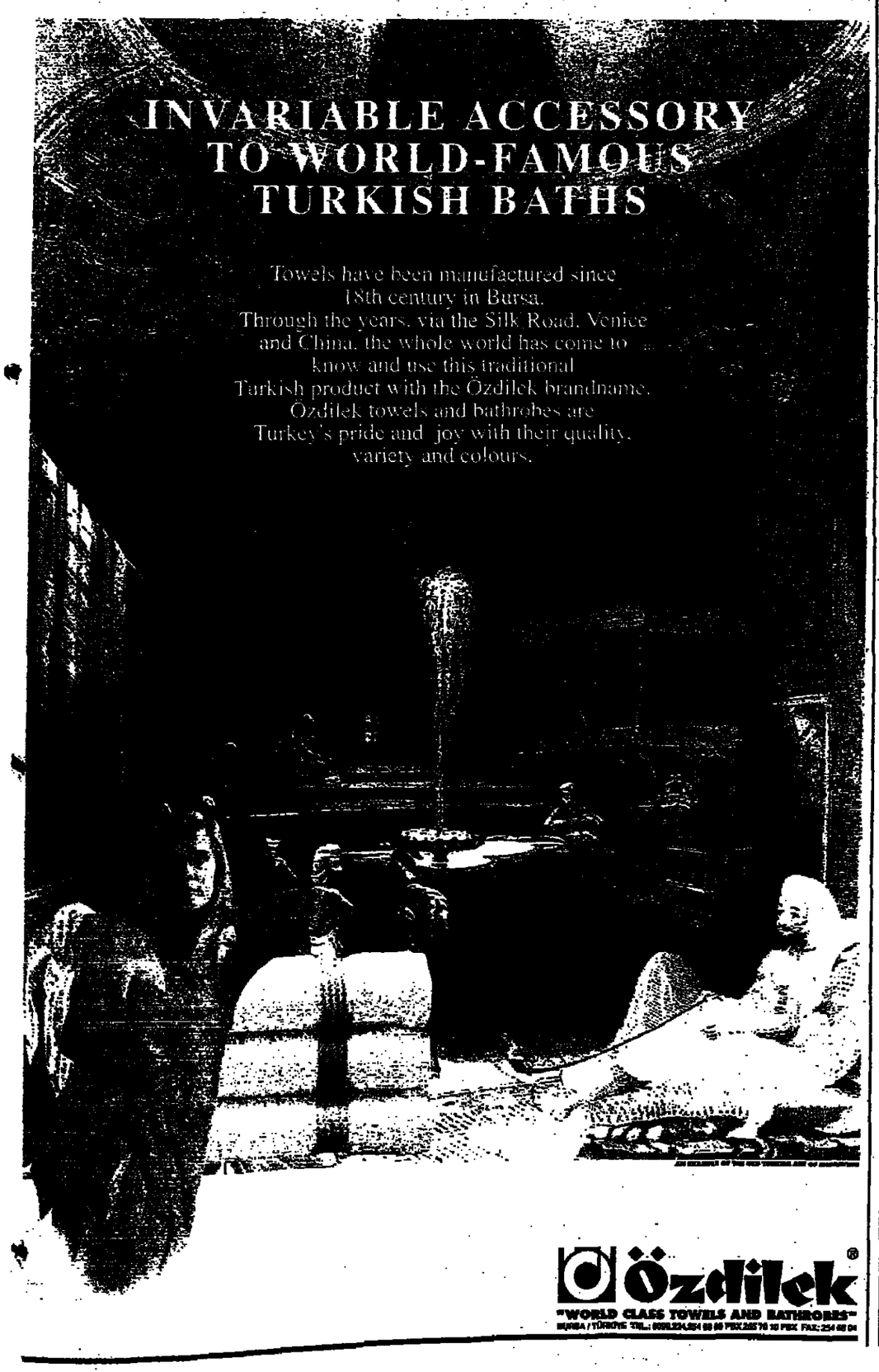
He explains: "The customs union is a milestone for Turkey as it defines certain rules and procedures: These must remain stable and not be modified. For example, we are concerned when we hear about the importation of used cars [at present forbidden]."

In addition, some Far Eastern manufacturers are trying to export vehicles to Turkey tax free in contravention of the customs union agreement.

Renault is making considerable investments in environmental protection at its Bursa works and is upgrading its production lines. According to local industry sources, the company is considering making investments of up to $362 million.

"This would be the maximum, but we are still awaiting government approval," says Mr. Chauvet. New investments will enable Renault to improve quality production. "We are awaiting the audit for the ISO 9001 [the highest international standard qualification]. From a quality point of view and cost-wise, we are at the same level as in Europe."

He says that Turkish-built Renault cars must not be more expensive and must be competitive enough to make up for the extra shipping and distribution costs to its export markets. His main concern is the government's commitment to development of the auto industry. "We need some stability – and visibility – of policy," says Mr. Chauvet. ●



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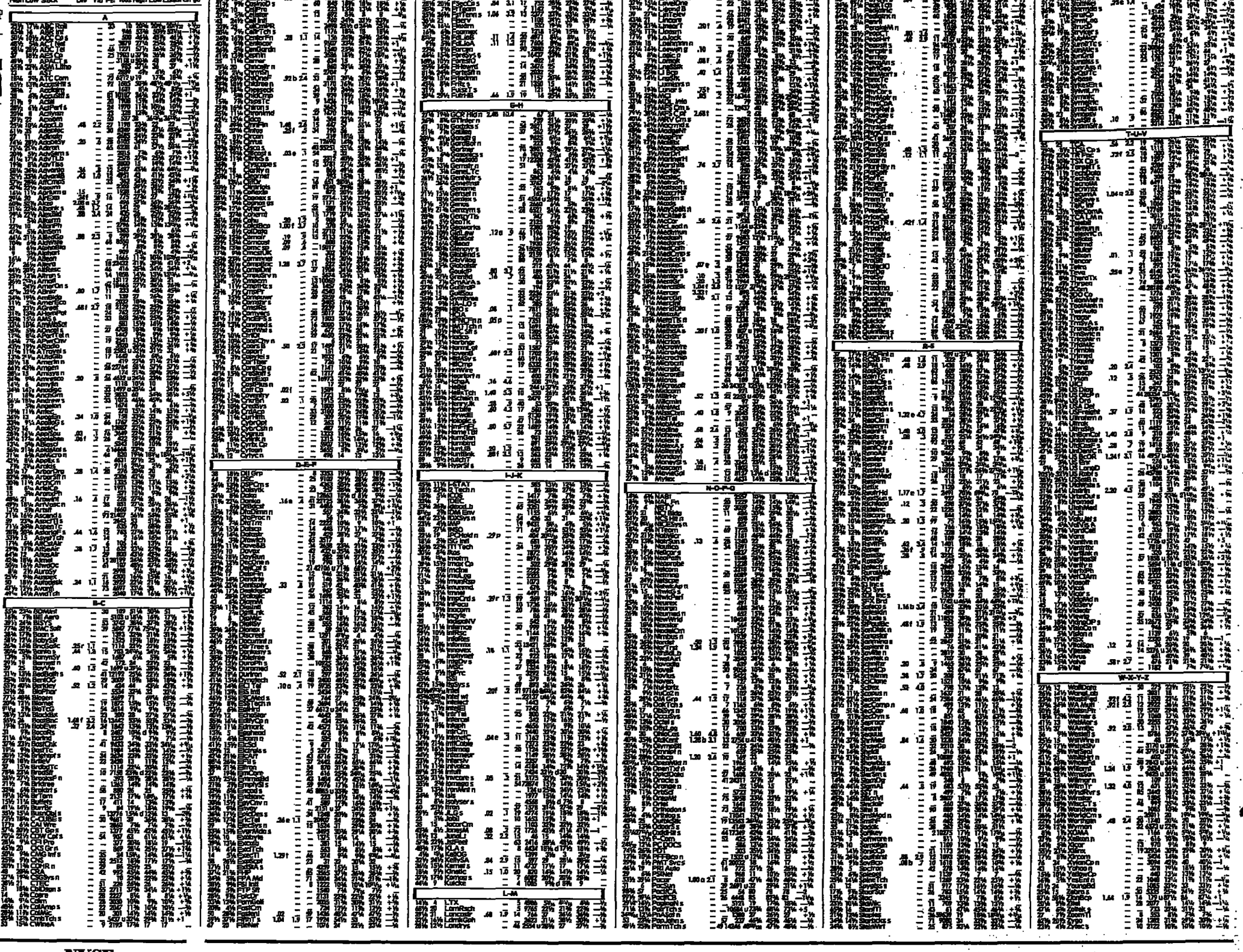
The Associated Press.



NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

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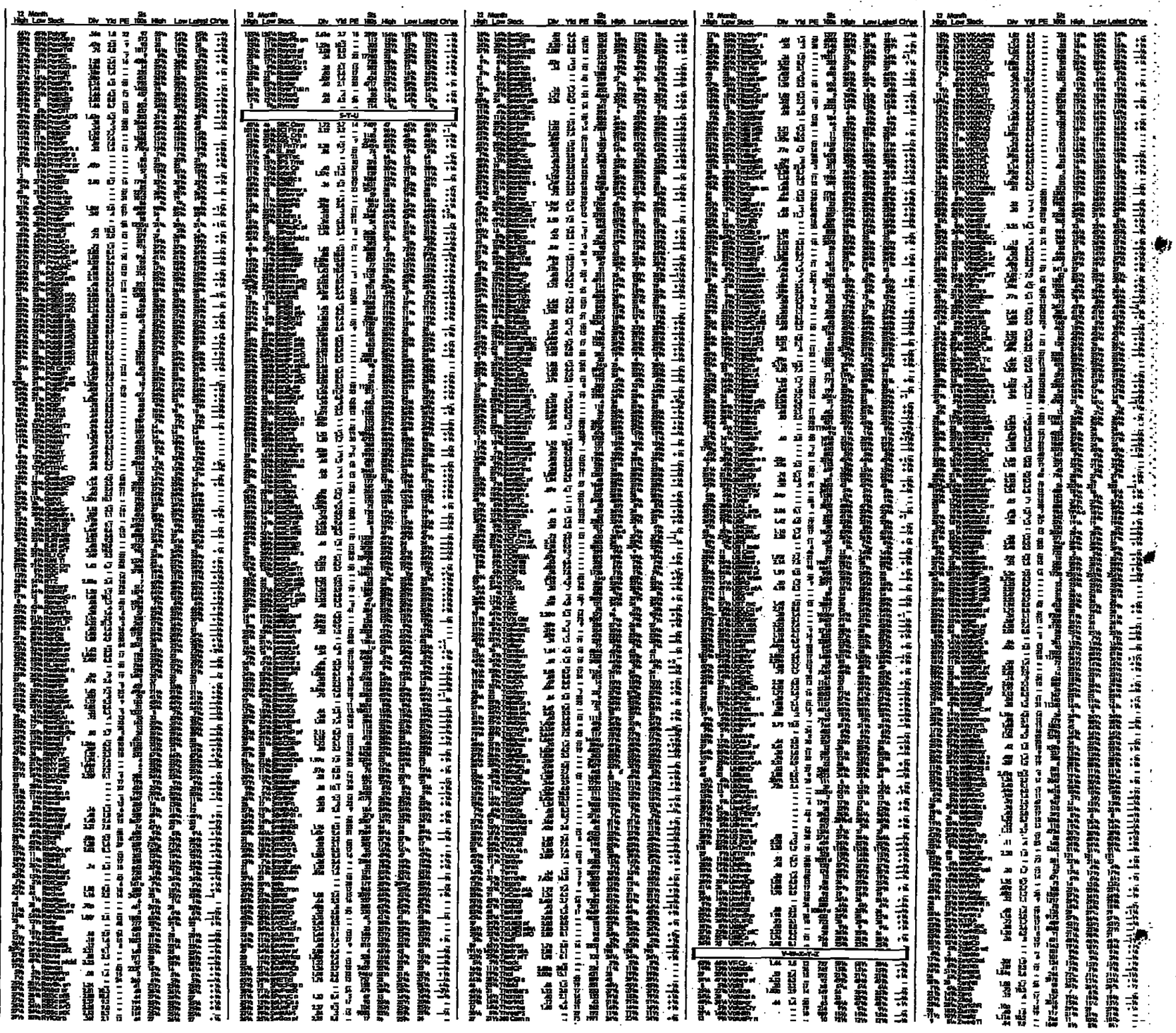

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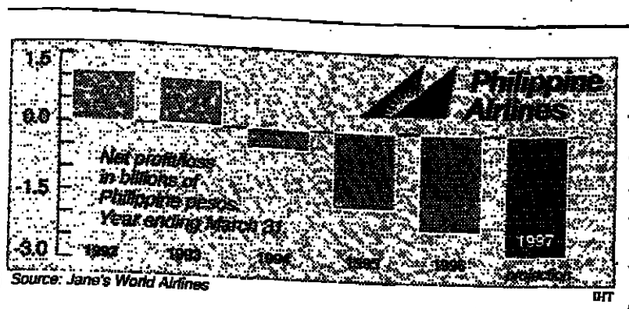


PAL's Owners Clear Its Path to Expansion

Capital Increase Also Gives Tan Control

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Shareholders of Philippine Airlines approved a doubling of the carrier's capital Tuesday, to 10 billion pesos ($381.5 million), clearing the way for a $4 billion program to expand its fleet of aircraft.

The stockholders' action also will allow the beer-and-tobacco magnate Lucio Tan to take control of the unprofitable airline by subscribing to the capital increase.

A PAL director, Estelito Mendoza, said Mr. Tan's PR Holdings Inc. would own 56.66 percent of the airline after the increase. Government institutions agreed not to subscribe to the capital increase and to reduce their combined stake to 23.11 percent.

The Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission last week lifted an injunction barring PAL from increasing its capital, a critical step in funding its planned purchase of 32 planes from Boeing Co. and Airbus Industrie.

Bank of the Philippine Islands and some other minority shareholders in PR Holdings, which owned 67 percent of PAL, had asked the SEC to stop the increase.

Shareholders also agreed Tuesday to dissolve the holding company, clearing the way for them to own PAL shares directly.

Within three years, PAL plans to buy eight 747-400s, Boeing's biggest long-distance jet. The program also includes buying four A340-300s, eight A330-300s and 12 A320s from Airbus Industrie.

In a three-year ownership battle, Mr. Tan frequently feuded with minority shareholders over his plans to update and expand the fleet. The conflict hampered operations and depressed earnings.

"The new fleet will improve our on-time performance and safety," Mr. Tan said.

PAL executives said the company's loss could widen to 2.7 billion pesos in the year ending in March 1997 from 2.18 billion pesos in the previous year.

Last year, Mr. Tan reached an agreement to gain control of the airline in exchange for dissolving PR Holdings, distributing the PAL shares directly to the owners and increasing PAL's capital. Mr. Tan had controlled PAL through 51 percent ownership of PR Holdings, which won the bidding in 1991 for two-thirds of the airline's shares.

Mr. Mendoza said PAL stockholders would have one or two weeks to subscribe to the capital increase.

"The earlier we can show creditors we have a larger equity base, the better," he said.

If minority shareholders decide to subscribe, Bank of the Philippine Islands will own 10.92 percent.

A $153 million loan that Mr. Tan gave PAL to help finance plane purchases will be converted into equity in the airline. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Foreign Power Plant Blooms

Low-Key India Venture Avoids Enron's Woes

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — India's first foreign-owned power plant has been generating electricity for two months, while others remain stuck on what was supposed to be a fast track to government approval.

The $280 million plant in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh spurted ahead of the other power projects, including a controversial $2.5 billion undertaking headed by Enron Development Corp., mainly because its backers gambled by going ahead with construction before a crucial government agreement was in hand. That agreement, a guarantee of $78 million in foreign loans, was not signed until last week.

But another important reason, according to Western diplomats and others, was the personality and operating style of its principal Indian partner, G.V. Krishna Reddy, chairman of GVK Industries Ltd.

Completion of the initial phase of the 235-megawatt plant marks the first time that foreign companies have produced electric power in independent India, where government agencies have a virtual monopoly on power generation and distribution.

In 1992, the government of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao identified the nation's power shortfall, estimated at 15 percent this year, as a major drag on growth and recruited foreign companies to build eight plants under expedited procedures.

The main partners in the new plant near the city of Rajahmundry are GVK, based in Hyderabad, the Andhra Pradesh capital, and CMS Energy Corp. of Dearborn, Michigan. Western sources credit Mr. Reddy with steering the project clear of the controversies that have snagged Enron and other foreign companies. He has also shown it is easier to build a power plant in India than to satisfy the nation's bureaucracy.

"He is an Indian, he's a big player, a lot of his money is involved, and he thought he could pull this off," a Western diplomat said.

Mr. Reddy has dual status as an Indian citizen and a U.S. resident who splits his time between Hyderabad, where one of two hotels he operates is a Holiday Inn, and North Carolina, where he owns a factory that makes particle board.

He said Andhra Pradesh officials had invited him to bid on a contract to build a power plant after Mr. Rao — who is also from Andhra Pradesh — opened the nation's economy to increased foreign investment and loosened the reins on its industry in 1991. Two of the new power projects are planned for Andhra Pradesh, where residents experience frequent power outages.

But despite Mr. Rao's role in opening the power sector to foreign investment, Mr. Reddy said he had not based his construction start in early 1995 on the prime minister's assurances. "I have not gone to politicians for assurances," he said. "I have gone to bureaucrats" because it is "better to deal with the people who are permanent in government."

The rapid completion of the GVK plant, which is scheduled to be fully operational by next June, has demonstrated the value to foreign investors of having a reliable, savvy Indian such as Mr. Reddy for a partner. But the project has benefited from other advantages as well, such as having the state electricity agency as a partner and limiting the amount of the government's loan guarantee.

"The reason the GVK project got off the ground very quickly is certainly that it was not such a bad deal, compared to others," said Kirit Parikh, an energy economist.

Compared with the $2.3 billion, 2,200 megawatt Enron plant, the small scale of the GVK plant also made it less of a political target in a developing nation still fearful of being overrun by multinational companies.

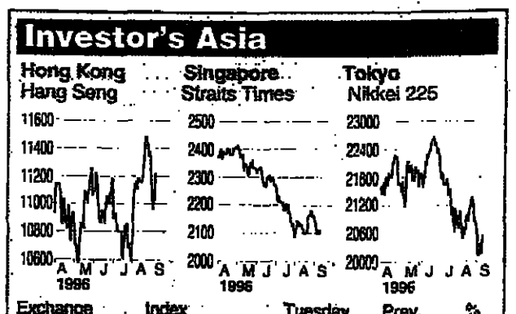
Work on the Enron plant in the western state of Maharashtra was suspended in August 1995 after a new state government, fulfilling a campaign promise, canceled the contract. Under a renegotiated deal reached in January, construction was to have resumed in May, but it has been stalled by a court challenge.

Some other foreign-backed power projects have likewise encountered political problems, including one stymied by a change in government in the eastern state of Orissa.

There has also been a change of government in Andhra Pradesh since the GVK plant was proposed, but it has not caused similar political problems. One reason is Mr. Reddy's low-key style. He did not make a public announcement when the plant's construction began and did not grant requests for interviews until the first phase was finished July 4.

"The best way," he said, "is to have a low profile so you don't have any complications with anybody."

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,223.60	11,212.60	+0.10
Singapore	Straits Times	2,111.68	2,098.45	+0.63
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,255.90	2,250.80	+0.23
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,559.59	20,202.27	+1.77
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,111.75	1,104.28	+0.68
Bangkok	SET	982.03	986.32	-0.43
Seoul	Composite Index	803.04	797.38	+0.71
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,415.76	6,435.43	-0.31
Manila	PSE	3,201.80	3,166.42	+1.12
Jakarta	Composite Index	545.11	542.52	+0.48
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,243.62	2,232.07	+0.52
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,434.83	3,468.29	-0.96

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Japan**'s machinery orders showed unexpectedly high month-on-month growth of 13.6 percent in July, the Economic Planning Agency said. Separately, the cabinet approved budget requests totaling 81.44 trillion yen ($745.4 billion) for next year, up 8.4 percent from this year, the Ministry of Finance said.

• **Toshiba Corp.** will own 65 percent of a $49.1 million venture being set up in China to make color television sets.

• **Morgan Stanley Asia Ltd.** advised clients to reduce their Hong Kong and Thai investments, citing what it called the likelihood of an increase in U.S. interest rates that could depress Southeast Asian stocks.

• **Malaysia**'s prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, opening a new sector at Port Klang, said it was a "national duty" for all Malaysian government departments to use that port for shipments of goods instead of neighboring Singapore.

• **Axa SA** of France and its Australian subsidiary **National Mutual Holdings Ltd.** plan to set up a $500 million fund to make direct investments in Chinese and Asian companies.

• **The Asian Development Bank** approved a $52 million loan for the **Nam Leuk** hydropower project in Laos despite objections over its anticipated environmental impact.

• **Standard & Poor's Corp.** raised its long-term and short-term credit ratings on **Westpac Banking Corp.** and **Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.** but said it feared that Australian banks could be hit by increasing defaults on loans. Both banks' ratings were raised to AA-minus from A-plus for long- term credits and A-1-plus from A-1 for short-term credits.

• **China**'s economic growth could exceed 9 percent this year, and inflation should be down to 7 percent or 8 percent from 14.8 percent in 1995, the deputy governor of the **People's Bank of China**, Chen Yuan, said.

• **Pakistan** devalued the rupee by 3.8 percent against the dollar, making an overall fall of 18 percent in the value of the currency since June 1995. *Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters*

Korea's Chaebol Aim to Curb Pay Increases

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — The Federation of Korean Industries said Tuesday that its 460 member companies would try to curb wage increases this year to resuscitate their flagging profits.

The chairmen of the top 30 conglomerates, or *chaebol*, "are expected to say wage increases will be restricted" at their annual meeting Tuesday, said Shim In, director of the federation. The chaebol account for 80 percent of the country's gross domestic product.

The move follows last week's government announcement that salaries for all senior civil servants would be frozen next year to help cure what it called South Korea's "high-costs, low-efficiency problem."

South Korean wages on average have more than tripled in the past 10 years and are now the second-highest in Asia, after Japan.

The Bank of Korea, the country's central bank, has predicted that economic growth will slow to 7 percent this year from 9 percent last year. South Korea's trade deficit so far this year is $13.3 billion, almost double the government's forecast of $7 billion for the whole year, and inflation was 5.3 percent last year, compared with the government's target of 4.5 percent.

Mr. Shim said the chaebol were expected to curb next year's pay raises "severely" to lift their profits, which fell more than 30 percent in the first half from a year earlier.

Labor leaders warned that, although pay negotiations for this year are already completed at most companies, any move by chaebol to limit wage increases would cause serious disputes next year.

"Our wage increases aren't that fast, considering our high inflation," said Choi Dae Yul, spokesman for the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, the country's largest labor group. "We will fight to the end of next year if management freezes or curbs wages too much."

Mr. Choi said South Korea's average wage of $6 an hour was lower than that of many other newly industrialized countries.

A researcher with the Korea Labor Institute, who asked not to be identified, said that if unions resisted limiting pay increases, many South Korean companies would probably cut back on hiring instead.

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GREECE	DR	18,200	9,100	50%
IRELAND	IR£	52	26	50%
ITALY	ITL	145,600	58,000	60%
LUXEMBOURG	LFR	3,3800	1,350	60%
NETHERLANDS	NLG	195	78	60%
NORWAY	NOK	832	390	53%
PORTUGAL	ESC	11,960	5,000	58%
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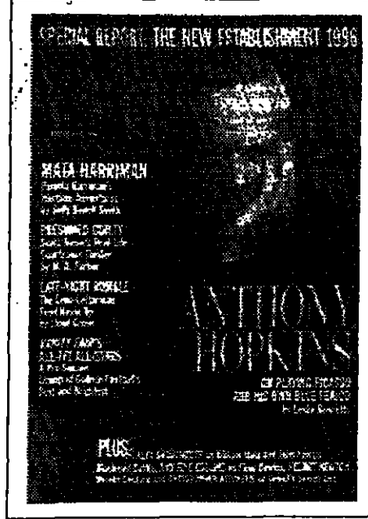
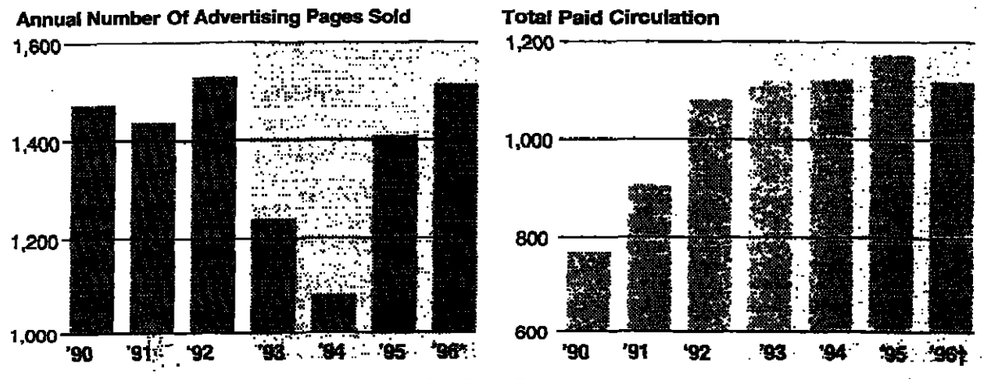


This Vanity Fair Makes a Comeback

The circulation and advertising results of "Vanity Fair" under the editorship of Graydon Carter are now as good as they were when Tina Brown left in the middle of 1992.



*Includes estimates of November and December ad sales. †1996 figure is based on June circulation

Sources: Audit Bureau of Circulations, Vanity Fair

The New York Times

Vanity Fair Shows It Still Has Flair and Readers

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After Graydon Carter took over as editor of Vanity Fair in 1992, he caught a bad case of chills. He caught it from advertisers, from media specialists and from other publishers and editors among whom the consensus was: Without its departing editor, Tina Brown, Vanity Fair would go cold.

For two years, they were right. As advertising pages skidded from 1,529 in 1992 to 1,081 in 1994, some people cattily dubbed the magazine "Vanishing Flair." Circulation growth inched up, but at a slow rate. Criticism mounted.

But quietly, without fanfare, Vanity Fair has made a comeback. Advertisers, after seeing that circulation did not drop off under Mr. Carter, began flocking back in 1994, and Vanity Fair is expected to log 1,514 ad pages this year. Though that number is slightly behind the 1992 figures, Vanity Fair now charges more than twice as much per page as it did then. Circulation is at a healthy at 1.1 million and, though Vanity Fair is owned by the privately held Conde Nast Publications and does not disclose it profits, several publishing analysts think it will earn about $5 million this year.

"I thought he did quite a remarkable job," said John Mack Carter, president of Hearst Magazines Enterprises. He credited Ms. Brown with putting the magazine on the map. "That's a contribution that could be made once. But Graydon has retained its zest."

Vanity Fair still offers its fairly predictable mix of movie-star features, social history, politics and profiles. But Mr. Carter has added his own stamp. He said he particularly liked personality pieces about "people who fall from great heights, because I find failures are more interesting than success." He has also gravitated toward photographic features because he believed they could make strong statements.

Some media executives said that the magazine had recently not had as many memorable pieces as it once did and that it had gotten far more gossipy. In the competitive world of publishing, such charges angered Mr. Carter. "I would dispute that aspect," he said, citing such contributors as David Halberstam and David Margolick. "The old Vanity Fair was criticized for staggering puff pieces about advertisers and others in the social firmament. We don't do any of that, or at least not as much."

David Verklin, a managing partner at Hal Riney & Associates, a San Francisco advertising agency, said Mr. Carter had made the magazine different, though not at all worse.

"I think it has gotten a little bit less literary and more contemporary, more Hollywoody, more New York focused in terms of its tone," he said.

Mr. Verklin added that it may be harder to surprise readers today than a decade ago. "Tina invented this idea of tapping into contemporary American culture and dialogue, and Graydon has extended it."

Arie L. Kopelman, president of Chanel Inc. a major advertiser, called Vanity Fair a "meaty 'People' magazine that carries thoughtful pieces about how people live and what they do."

But ultimately, to advertisers such editorial analysis is merely splitting hairs, when Vanity Fair offers a readership with a median age of 37 and median annual income of $52,670. "Its readers are young and more upscale than the fashion books," said one media buyer who asked not to be identified.

Vanity Fair also benefits from having both men and women readers. It has raised the male component to 27 percent from 21 percent in 1992.

"When I first took over the magazine, I tried to mimic the 1980s style that had dominated over the previous eight years," Mr. Carter said. "I had to put out my first issue in 28 days. I only took a weekend off between leaving The New York Observer and coming to Vanity Fair. But I was scared."

For Mr. Carter, the magazine began to crystalize with an issue on the New Establishment in October 1994. "We were the first to say there had been a seismic shift in American culture," Mr. Carter said. "After 50 years as a military-industrial based economy, it had changed to an entertainment-information based economy. The 1980s were about society, and Wall Street and excess. The '90s are cool to Wall Street. This is the information age. Information and entertainment are what we cover," he said.

New Editor at U.S. News Shuffles Magazine Staff

Political Writer Fired as New Team Comes In

By Robin Pogrebin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — James Fallows, who took over as editor of U.S. News & World Report on Monday, has begun his tenure by making big changes in the magazine's leadership.

On Friday, Mr. Fallows replaced two top editors, appointed a managing editor and shifted the roles of several other staff members.

"My choice in preparing for this next stage in the magazine's evolution was either to have a number of adjustments over a period of months or years, or to try to concentrate them at the beginning and say these are the structural changes and they're over now so we can move ahead with this new team," Mr. Fallows said in an interview on Sunday.

"I thought it was probably less nerve-racking for everyone involved to do it all at once," Mr. Fallows said.

The functions of the executive editor, Peter Bernstein, and the deputy editor, Christopher Ma, will be filled by one managing editor, Harrison Rainie. Mr. Rainie is currently the magazine's assistant managing editor for culture and ideas.

Mr. Fallows said he was restoring the position of managing editor to U.S News & World Report. "It seemed to me better to return to that more streamlined organization," he said.

Mr. Bernstein and Mr. Ma are expected to work for other businesses owned by Mortimer Zuckerman, the magazine's chairman and editor in chief, Mr. Fallows said.

Mr. Fallows has also asked Steven Roberts, the magazine's prominent political writer, to leave. Mr. Fallows said the two simply did not see eye to eye on political coverage. "The issue was a difference in approaches to political journalism so substantial that I thought it would be more merciful for both of us just to say at the beginning, 'This is not going to work.'"

He characterized this difference as "having to do with the balance between the process of politics and some of the underlying issues of public life." In his controversial recent book, "Breaking the News: How the Media Undermine American Democracy," Mr. Fallows had raised questions about Mr. Roberts' coverage of political issues.

Nevertheless, Mr. Fallows conceded that he had not tried to see whether he and Mr. Roberts could arrive at a meeting of the minds. "A complaint Steve Roberts legitimately makes about me is that I didn't go to him and say, 'Can we work this out?'" Mr. Fallows said.

"Having read his work for a decade, I didn't think that was possible."

In other staff changes, Mr. Rainie will be replaced by a senior writer, Erica Goode; Brian Duffy, the assistant managing editor for investigative projects, will replace John Walcott as national editor, and Mr. Walcott has been named a senior writer.

Another senior writer, Stephen Budiansky, will take over as assistant managing editor for the world section, replacing Jeff Trimble, who was named a senior writer, covering diplomacy. Jim Impoco, New York bureau chief, was named assistant managing editor for business and technology, replacing William Meyers, who is expected to move to another Zuckerman enterprise.

Mr. Fallows, formerly Washington editor of the Atlantic Monthly, replaces a husband-and-wife team, Michael Ruby and Merrill McLoughlin, who announced in July that they would step down after seven years as co-editors.

THAILAND: *Stocks Drop to 3-Year Low as Political Instability Frightens Foreign Investors Away From Market*

Continued from Page 13

some speculators who spread such rumors to make the baht move and take profits on it."

Designed to promote economic stability, a basket of currencies dominated by the dollar, yen and Deutsche mark has been created to keep the baht linked closely to hard currencies, but at an increasingly high cost.

Efforts to slow the domestic economy by raising interest rates have merely attracted capital inflows from investors happy to chase higher yields than available in most developed countries with virtually no foreign-exchange risk — as long as the basket remains intact. Thai corporations have come to rely on short-term financing, which puts them at risk if hot-money investors abandon the country.

Central-bank officials throughout Asia have become concerned about the prospect of currency traders' mounting an attack on their currencies should they sense an opportunity for profit.

In an effort to bolster the Thai economy and stem investor fears, Deputy Prime Minister Amnuay Virawan said Tuesday the government would present a package of reform measures in four key areas — tax and customs, infrastructure, raw materials, and labor and marketing strategies — that it believes can address Thailand's woes.

If investors "are confident in the way the economy is being handled, then the market may recover," Mr. Amnuay told reporters, leaving details about the measures to be explained Wednesday.

Thai stocks have collapsed in recent days as investors marked down companies they believe will face rising borrowing costs and falling profits as a result of a short-term sovereign credit downgrade by rating agency Moody's Investors Service last week.

Yet rumors that the downgrade would squeeze small and medium-sized companies in Thailand's financial-services sector were rebutted by the Bank of Thailand Tuesday. The bank said a review of the country's finance companies and brokerage houses "found them to be generally in good credit standing."

The central bank's findings met a skeptical response, largely because many analysts believe it is more concerned about preventing a panic among bank depositors than keeping investors fully informed about the health of the financial system.

"I wouldn't want to say the worst is over," said a Bangkok-based banking analyst, who asked not to be identified. "The rumors are quite strong and it's quite difficult to estimate whether they are true or not. I personally don't think the bank would want to impose any more transparency on the financial sector right now."

However, among the name calling and political turmoil, falling exports and the credit downgrade, some international investors think Thailand may have reached bottom in its current economic downturn.

"We are still talking about 6.5 percent growth and there are expectations that exports will recover later in the year," said Stephen Taran, senior vice president and credit research manager for Asia with Lehman Brothers in Hong Kong. "We are at the bottom of the growth cycle. Bankruptcies will go up, there will be payment defaults, but the government's policy settings are right."

However, concern about the full impact of the downturn has kept all but the most intrepid equity investors waiting for clearer signals that Thailand will soon rebound from its difficulties.

"We've pretty much had everything by now. Most of the bad news must be out there," said a Hong Kong-based hedge fund manager. "But, of course, there could be much more leverage in the system than we think. It could be a mini-Japan for all we know. They don't disclose a whole lot of information."

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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WORLD ROUNDUP

A Dream Team

SWIMMING Half of Hungary's swimming team, which won six Olympic medals, qualified for the Atlanta Games on the basis of fictitious times from a meet that was never held.

Government officials Tuesday confirmed reports of the scam and blamed the Hungarian Swimming Federation for submitting fraudulent records.

Rezsoe Gallov, who heads the government's national gymnastics and sports office, said 11 of the 22-member Hungarian team had not met Olympic qualification times, so a phantom meet was held and imaginary times were entered. Two swimmers were even disqualified for the sake of authenticity.

Lajos Babati, secretary of the Hungarian Olympic Committee said the fraud would not affect Olympics results. *(AP, Reuters)*

AFP

Frederic Bessy seeking his bike after crashing in the Vuelta.

Crash Helps Jalabert

CYCLING Miguel Indurain lost more than 35 seconds to Tour of Spain leader Laurent Jalabert on Tuesday after being held up by a fall close to the end of the fourth stage.

Jalabert finished fifth in a sprint finish won by Belgian rider Tom Steels of Mapei and is more than a minute ahead of Indurain.

A crash two kilometers (1.3 miles) from the line split the pack, with Indurain and Jalabert's ONCE teammate Alex Zuelle left behind. *(Reuters)*

Leeds Picks Graham

SOCCER George Graham returned from a 19-month exile Tuesday to take over as manager at Leeds United.

Graham was banned last year for 12 months for accepting illegal payments in transfer deals while managing Arsenal. Leeds named the 51-year-old Scot manager 24 hours after firing Howard Wilkinson. *(Reuters)*

Soccer's Old Lady Prefers Younger Men

Juventus Gambles on Youth

By Rob Hughes
Special to the Herald Tribune

IT TAKES BOLD, or foolish, men to flaunt the maxim: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

Roberto Bettega and Marcello Lippi, are such men. In May they won soccer's crown jewel, the European Cup, as chief executive and coach to Juventus. In the summer they tore the playing squad to pieces, selling 15 players, recruiting nine, turning over $53.85 million.

On Wednesday in Turin's unloved Stadio delle Alpi Juventus starts its defense of the Champions Cup against Manchester United. It will be the first night of reckoning. Has the frenzied trading improved or destroyed Juve? The courage of Bettega, once idolized as a Juventus goalscorer, and Lippi, a defender from other places is in no doubt. They cast out Fabrizio Ravanelli. They allowed Gianluca Vialli to depart. They said thank you and good-bye to Paulo Sousa, the Portuguese playmaker, and gave retirement papers to Pietro Vierchowod, the reliable defenseman.

All were key components in the winning of the coveted prize. As they sipped from the cup, Bettega and Lippi plotted change. Those who point fingers at Juve's "sell out" miss the point, and misread the balance sheet.

By hiring Christian Vieri and Alen Boksic, a big young Italian and a stealthy Croat, the club is backing Lippi's view that the Ravanelli-Vialli dynamic duo was replaceable and that this summer was the right time to replace them.

In Paolo Montero, the Uruguyan center back, Juventus hopes it has a defender hungrier, fitter, stronger than 37-year-old Vierchowod. The creative Zinedine Zidane from Bordeaux must do what Sousa did, only do it more consistently.

Four in and four out; the others are the legs of the victorious machine or peripheral performers who enter and exit when the team needs tuning.

The bill splits pretty evenly. Purchases cost $26.25 million, sales recouped $27.6 million, though if Juventus off-load winger Attilio Lombardo as intended the balance will swing comfortably to credit. Add at least $15 million in income from winning the Champions' Cup, and the face lift for La Vecchia Signora, the old lady of soccer, was not bad business.

But this is much more than a business. Bettega and Lippi are tinkering with the emotions of millions of *tifosi* and with those of one fan in particular.

Gianni Agnelli, I keep reading, has passed the reins of his beloved club to his younger brother Umberto. But *Avvocato* Agnelli, until recently the boss of Fiat, cannot simply pass on the club — the distraction of his lifetime.

He has been ill. He has undergone heart surgery. He certainly handed the keys to the Fiat boardroom to Cesare Romiti, his right hand man.

However, to hand over the family business is one thing. To give up both the heart and the hand of La Signora is quite another. Gianni Agnelli once told me, in an apparently despairing hour of Juve failure, that he gave more of himself, emotionally and financially, to Juventus than made any kind of sense. He could not help himself.

Umberto cannot replace him. He can sit at the head of the table, but Bettega and Lippi are following the philosophy of Gianni Agnelli.

When Bettega explains his strategy, he recalls Agnelli's words. "We have spent more money in the 1990s than any other club in the world," Agnelli told Bettega on appointing him executive vice president. "But we haven't made the best use of our investments. We have to balance the team but we also have to balance the books."

That began the summer before this one, notably when Roberto Baggio, whose genius came in a physically fragile package, was sold to AC Milan rather than extend his contract on terms which suited Baggio's bank rather than Juve's.

A similar principal applied to Vialli this year, enormous though his leadership had been. Had Vialli wanted one more season, or been amenable to a season-by-season extension he would have got it. But he wanted, and found with the London club Chelsea, a three-year $6 million deal which will see him through to his mid-thirties.

Last season EU players gained freedom of contract. While their contracts run they can command massive transfer fees. When their contracts end they may move where they will without compensation to their old club.

SO BETTEGA and Lippi must back their long-term judgments. They bound Alessandro Del Piero to the club to the end of this century. He is young and if he fulfills his talent his resale value should multiply. They gambled that Boksic, a stunning match winner with Marseille but an underachiever at Lazio, can rediscover that ghostly, cold-blooded ability to strike against the best defenders. Equally, they assessed that the ravenous Ravanelli has already given his best.

They chose Vieri because he is 23, Nicola Amoruso Vieri's deputy, is 22, Zidane is 24.

"We live in times of great change," said Bettega. "We have to be responsible. We have made hard decisions, but not only on a financial basis. Everyone assumes it is important to have standard-bearer players, but that is a role which can also hide the fact that players are no longer what they were. Sometimes its better to make changes before you get to that stage.

"Lippi's task is to build a team with a future rather than persevere with a past."

I guess the guys are fixing it before the thing goes broke. And Agnelli approves. He never understood why he allowed Silvio Berlusconi, owner of Milan, to sucker him into an over-inflated marketplace for players in the first place.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.

Michael Urban/Reuters

Stephan van der Heijden, left, of Roda stooping to head while Schalke's Radoslav Latal stretches to kick.

Inter Gives Europe's Novices a Lesson

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Inter Milan, twice winner of the UEFA Cup, brushed aside European novices Guingamp on Tuesday in the first leg of the first round of this year's competition.The Italians, competing in the UEFA Cup for the 24th time, won the first round first leg game, 3-0, in Guingamp, France.

Guingamp qualified for European competition for the first time through the Intertoto tournament this summer. It opened brightly and missed several early chances but faltered after Maurizio Ganz's opening goal on 25 minutes.

Ganz cut in from the right, faked a pass across goal and then scuffed a low left foot shot between the legs of Angelo Hugues, the Guingamp goalkeeper.

In the 72d minute in one of Inter's summer acquisitions, the French international striker Youri Djorkaeff scored from the penalty spot following a foul by Hugues. Ciriaco Sforza, a signing from Bayern Munich, scored the third three minutes from the end with a shot that took a looping deflection off a defender.

Arsenal 2, Borussia Monchengladach 3 In London, Borussia took the lead after 37 minutes when Danish international midfielder Peter Nielsen sprung the Arsenal offside trap and passed to Polish center forward Andrzej Juskowiak who slipped the ball past David Seaman, the Arsenal goalkeeper. Less than a minute later Steffen Effenberg poked the goal into the net after Seaman had beaten down his first effort.

Paul Merson scored for the Londoner with a curling shot, but Stephan Passlack rose to head in, and although Ian Wright struck in the dying seconds, Arsenal was unable to force a tie.

Parma 2, Guimaraes 1 Two beautiful goals by Enrico Chiesa gave Parma home victory over Vitoria Guimaraes.

Chiesa scored the opening goal in the 39th minute, with a powerful drive from the edge of the penalty area. The Portuguese equalized in the 77th minute, on one of its first attacks, Gilmar Estevan heading the ball in as Parma's defense was caught wide open. Chiesa scored the winner with eight minutes left, with a shot from outside the penalty area.

Vitoria had six players cautioned and one, Tonino, sent off.

Lens 0, Lazio 1 After Lazio Guiseppe Favalli was sent off Lens of France attacked and attacked. But a combination of outstanding goalkeeping by Luca Marchegiani, awful finishing and bad luck frustrated the home team. With four minutes left Jose Antonio Chamot scored for the visitors with a header.

Roma 3, Dinamo Moscow 0 AS Roma scored three times in the first half at home, taking advantage of mishaps by Russian goalkeeper Andrej Smetanin for the first two. In the seventh minute Smetanin was surprised by a long cross by young midfielder Damiano Tommasi, which swung in just under the bar.

The goalie then allowed a corner kick by Daniel Fonseca to fly straight into the net in the 18th minute. Fonseca scored again with a penalty in the 42d minute.

Torpedo Moscow 0, Dinamo Tbilisi In Moscow, Torpedo goalkeeper Vladimir Pchelnikov stopped a penalty shot by Tbilisi's Gocha Jamarauli but could not hold onto the ball, which rolled into the net for the only goal.

Odense 2, Boavista 3 Boavista of Portugal conceded two quick goals from penalties in Denmark but fought back to win. Striker Jesper Hjorth was tripped in the penalty area in the 43d and 44th minutes and Michael Hemmingsen and Per Pedersen converted the penalties. Boavista scored in three goals in the second half on strikes by Nuno Gomes, Jose Tavares and Simic.

Schalke 3, Roda 0 In Gelsenkirchen, Germany, Schalke made a victorious return to European competition after 19 years, dominating Roda JC Kerkrade of the Netherlands.

Belgian striker Marc Wilmonts scored in the eighth minute with a header and then created a goal for Dutchman Youri Moulder with an other header five minutes later. Ingo Anderbruegge completed the scoring in the 72d minute with a deflected shot.

Aston Villa 1, Helsingborgs 1 Peter Wibran scored in the 80th minute to give Swedish team Helsingborgs an unexpected draw in Birmingham. Villa striker Tommy Johnson, had given the home team the lead in the 14th minute.

Tenerife 3, Maccabi Tel Aviv 2 In Tenerife, Angel Manuel Vivar Dorado knocked in a rebound from a corner kick to put Tenerife ahead before half time, and Bosnian striker Meho Kodro scored on a 56th-minute header for the Spaniards. But Maccabi came back with a 61st-minute header by Mizrahi. Antonio Pinilla restored Tenerife's two-goal lead with a low, hard shot, but Nimny scored for Maccabi with an 88th-minute penalty.

Apoel Nicosia 2, Espanyol 2 In Cyprus, Apoel held Espanyol of Barcelona to a draw. Apoel went ahead 1-0 in the 26th minute through a diagonal low shot from the left by Alexis Alexandrou. Espanyol equalized four minutes later when Miguel Benitez scored with a shot from just outside the penalty area. In the 44th minute, Nicolas Ouedec gave the Spaniards the lead. But Apoel equalized in the 55th minute with a header by Andros Soteriou.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	79	63	.556	—
Baltimore	77	66	.538	2½
Boston	73	71	.507	7
Toronto	66	78	.458	14
Detroit	51	93	.354	29
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	84	58	.592	—
Chicago	78	66	.542	7
Minnesota	72	71	.503	12½
Milwaukee	69	76	.476	16½
Kansas City	65	79	.451	20
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	82	61	.573	—
Seattle	73	68	.518	8
Oakland	70	75	.483	13
California	65	79	.451	17½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	86	56	.606	—
Montreal	78	65	.545	8½
Florida	70	75	.483	17½
New York	64	80	.444	23
Philadelphia	58	86	.403	29
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	78	66	.542	—
Houston	76	69	.524	2½
Cincinnati	73	71	.507	5
Chicago	72	71	.503	5½
Pittsburgh	59	83	.415	18
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	79	64	.552	—
San Diego	80	65	.552	—
Colorado	73	71	.507	6½
San Francisco	59	83	.415	19½

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Boston 000 000 000—0 6 1
Karl and Levis; Gordon, Eshelman (8), Mahomes (8), Lacy (9) and Haselman. W—Karl, 12-7. L— Gordon, 10-8. HRs—Milwaukee, Jaha (29), Mieske (14).

California 000 300 000—3 11 1
Cleveland 000 001 03x—4 7 2
Dickson, Holtz (8), James (8), May (8), Eichhorn (8) and C.Turner, Greene (3). W—Shuey, 5-2. L— Holtz, 3-3. Sv—Mesa (32).

Texas 000 031 000—4 7 3
Toronto 030 000 000—3 10 0
Pavlik, Ke.Gross (5), Stanton (8), Henneman (9) and I. Rodriguez; Hentgen and O'Brien. W— Ke.Gross, 11-8. L—Hentgen, 17-9. Sv— Henneman (29). HR—Toronto, A. Gonzalez (12).

Detroit 130 000 000—4 7 0
Baltimore 003 002 00x—5 7 1
Olivares, R. Lewis (6), Eischen (6), Br.Williams (7) and Ausmus; Erickson, Orosco (8), R. Myers (9) and Parent, Holles (7). W—Erickson, 11-11. L—Olivares, 7-11. Sv—R. Myers (28). HRs—Detroit, Pride (8). Baltimore, Zeile (4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 000 000 001—1 6 0
Chicago 100 000 02x—3 6 0
Paniagua, Dyer (8), Leiper (8), Manuel (8) and Webster, D.Fletcher (8); Foster and Houston. W—Foster, 7-3. L—Paniagua, 2-3. HR—Montreal, Segui (9).

Colorado 000 001 300—4 12 2
Houston 001 001 000—2 10 0
Ritz, Swift (7), S. Reed (8), M. Munoz (8), B. Ruffin (9), Owens, Je.Reed (6); Wall, Hudek (7), W. Wagner (8) and Eusebio, Manwaring (7). W— Ritz, 15-10. L— Wall, 9-6. Sv— B. Ruffin (20). HR— Houston, Berry (15).

Florida 010 000 000—1 7 0
New York 000 100 41x—6 12 2
K.Brown, F. Heredia (7), Miller (7), Y. Perez (8) and C. Johnson; P.Wilson, Mlicki (6), DiPoto (8) and Hundley. W—Mlicki, 6-6. L—K. Brown, 15-11.

Pittsburgh 100 030 010—5 11 1
San Diego 000 020 04x—6 7 0
Peters, Loiselle (6), Plesac (8), M. Wilkins (8) and Osik; Hamilton, Oquist (5), Bergman (6), Osuna (7), Hermanson (8), Hoffman (9) and B. Johnson, Flaherty (9). W—Hermanson, 1-0. L— M. Wilkins, 3-3. Sv— Hoffman (36). HRs— San Diego, GVaughn (8), Finley (23).

St. Louis 002 011 110—6 10 0
San Francisco 100 010 000—2 6 0
An.Benes, Honeycutt (7), Bailey (7), Fossas (7), T. J.Mathews (8), Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi; Gardner, Bautista (6), Poole (9), DeLucia (9) and R. Wilkins W—An.Benes, 17-9. L— Gardner L, 10-7. HRs—St. Louis, Gant (27), Alicea (5).

Cincinnati 200 000 000—2 7 1
Los Angeles 000 151 00x—7 11 0
Jarvis, Service (5), Remlinger (5), Carrasco (6), Sullivan (8) and J. Oliver, Taubensee (6); R.Martinez, Guthrie (7), Park (9) and Piazza. W—R. Martinez, 12-6. L—Jarvis, 7-8. HR—Cincinnati, Howard (6), Morris (14).

AMERICAN LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
ARodriguez Sea	126	524	129	195	.372
FThomas ChW	124	461	95	160	.347
Molitor Min	143	588	93	201	.342
Knoblauch Min	135	508	124	172	.339
RAlomar Bal	135	525	118	176	.335
Greer Tex	131	512	92	170	.332
JGonzalez Tex	116	466	85	154	.330
EMartinez Sea	120	432	103	141	.326
McGwire Oak	114	376	96	122	.324
Cirillo Mil	141	495	87	160	.323

RUNS—A. Rodriguez, Seattle, 129; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 124; R. Alomar, Baltimore, 118; Lofton, Cleveland, 114; Phillips, Chicago, 111; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 110; Belle, Cleveland, 109.

RBI—Belle, Cleveland, 134; J. Gonzalez, Texas, 133; RPalmeiro, Baltimore, 128; Buhner, Seattle, 124; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 123; M. Vaughn, Boston, 122; ARodriguez, Seattle, 116.

HITS—Molitor, Minnesota, 201; A. Rodriguez, Seattle, 195; Lofton, Cleveland, 191; I. Rodriguez, Texas, 179; M. Vaughn, Boston, 177; R. Alomar, Baltimore, 176; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 172.

DOUBLES—A. Rodriguez, Seattle, 50; E. Martinez, Seattle, 49; I. Rodriguez, Texas, 45; MRamirez, Cleveland, 42; Cordova, Minnesota, 41; Giambi, Oakland, 40; Greer, Texas, 38; R. Palmeiro, Baltimore, 38.

TRIPLES—Knoblauch, Minnesota, 11; Vina, Milwaukee, 8; D. aMartinez, Chicago, 8; Meares, Minnesota, 7; JsValentin, Milwaukee, 7; Offerman, Kansas City, 7; Guillen, Chicago, 7; Carter, Toronto, 7; Molitor, Minnesota, 7.

HOME RUNS—McGwire, Oakland, 48; J. Gonzalez, Texas, 44; Belle, Cleveland, 44; ByAnderson, Baltimore, 44; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 43; Buhner, Seattle, 39; MVaughn, Boston, 38.

STOLEN BASES—T. Goodwin, Kansas City, 63; Lofton, Cleveland, 62; Nixon, Toronto, 51; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 38; Vizquel, Cleveland, 31; Durham, Chicago, 28; McLemore, Texas, 26.

PITCHING (16 Decisions)—Nagy, Cleveland, 15-4, .789, 3.37; Pettitte, New York, 20-8, .714, 4.25; Pavlik, Texas, 15-7, .682, 4.98; Mussina, Baltimore, 19-9, .679, 4.61; Hentgen, Toronto, 17-9, .654, 3.43; Alvarez, Chicago, 15-8, .652, 4.04; K. Hill, Texas, 15-8, .652, 3.54.

STRIKEOUTS—Clemens, Boston, 215; Appier, Kansas City, 189; Finley, California, 187; Mussina, Baltimore, 182; AFernandez, Chicago, 173; Alvarez, Chicago, 170; Guzman, Toronto, 165.

SAVES—Wetteland, New York, 38; R. Hernandez, Chicago, 37; Percival, California, 34; Mesa, Cleveland, 32; Henneman, Texas, 29; R. Myers, Baltimore, 28; Fetters, Milwaukee, 27.

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Piazza LA	129	481	77	168	.349
Grace ChC	126	487	79	164	.337
Burks Col	139	557	128	184	.330
LJohnson NYM	142	607	104	200	.329
EYoung Col	125	504	102	165	.327
Sheffield Fla	144	477	108	153	.321
Bichette Col	142	567	106	181	.319
Gilkey NYM	139	525	103	167	.318
Caminiti SD	129	478	94	151	.316
BJordan StL	126	470	79	148	.315

RUNS—Burks, Colorado, 128; Finley, San Diego, 114; Sheffield, Florida, 108; Bonds, San Francisco, 108; Biggio, Houston, 107; Bichette, Colorado, 106; CpJones, Atlanta, 105; McRae, Chicago, 105; Galarraga, Colorado, 105; R. Henderson, S. Diego, 105.

RBI—Galarraga, Colorado, 132; Bichette, Colorado, 126; Sheffield, Florida, 115; Burks, Colorado, 113; Caminiti, San Diego, 111; Bonds, San Francisco, 111; Bagwell, Houston, 110; Gilkey, New York, 110.

HITS—L. Johnson, New York, 200; Burks, Colorado, 184; Grudzielanek, Montreal, 181; Grissom, Atlanta, 181; Bichette, Colorado, 181; Martin, Pittsburgh, 173; Castilla, Colorado, 172.

DOUBLES—Bagwell, Houston, 44; Finley, San Diego, 42; Burks, Colorado, 39; Gilkey, New York, 38; Lansing, Montreal, 37; H. Rodriguez, Montreal, 37; DeBell, Houston, 37; Berry, Houston, 37.

TRIPLES—L. Johnson, New York, 19; Grissom, Atlanta, 10; Howard, Cincinnati, 9; Finley, San Diego, 9; Burks, Colorado, 8; Otero, Philadelphia, 7; K. Abbott, Florida, 7; De. Shields, Los Angeles, 7.

HOME RUNS—Sheffield, Florida, 41; Galarraga, Colorado, 41; Hundley, N.Y., 40; Sosa, Chicago, 40; Castilla, Colorado, 37; Bonds, S. Francisco, 37; Burks, Colorado, 36.

STOLEN BASES—E. Young, Colorado, 50; L. Johnson, New York, 50; D. eShields, Los Angeles, 43; Larkin, Cincinnati, 36; RHenderson, San Diego, 35; McRae, Chicago, 34; Grudzielanek, Montreal, 32; Martin, Pittsburgh, 32.

PITCHING (14 Decisions)—Smoltz, Atlanta, 21-7, .750, 2.78; Neagle, Atlanta, 14-7, .667, 3.24; R. Martinez, Los Angeles, 12-6, .667, 3.68; AnBenes, St. Louis, 17-9, .654, 3.80; Valenzuela, San Diego, 13-7, .650, 3.49; Reynolds, Houston, 16-9, .640, 3.61; I. Valdes, Los Angeles, 12-7, .632, 3.43.

STRIKEOUTS—Smoltz, Atlanta, 250; Nomo, L.A., 210; P. JMartinez, Montreal, 200; Fassero, Montreal, 200; Reynolds, Houston, 185; Klie, Houston, 185; Stottlemyre, St. Louis, 172; A. Leiter, Florida, 172.

SAVES—TdWorrell, Los Angeles, 40; J. Brantley, Cincinnati, 38; Hoffman, San Diego, 36; Wohlers, Atlanta, 34; Beck, San Francisco, 32; Nen, Florida, 31; Bottalico, Philadelphia, 30.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

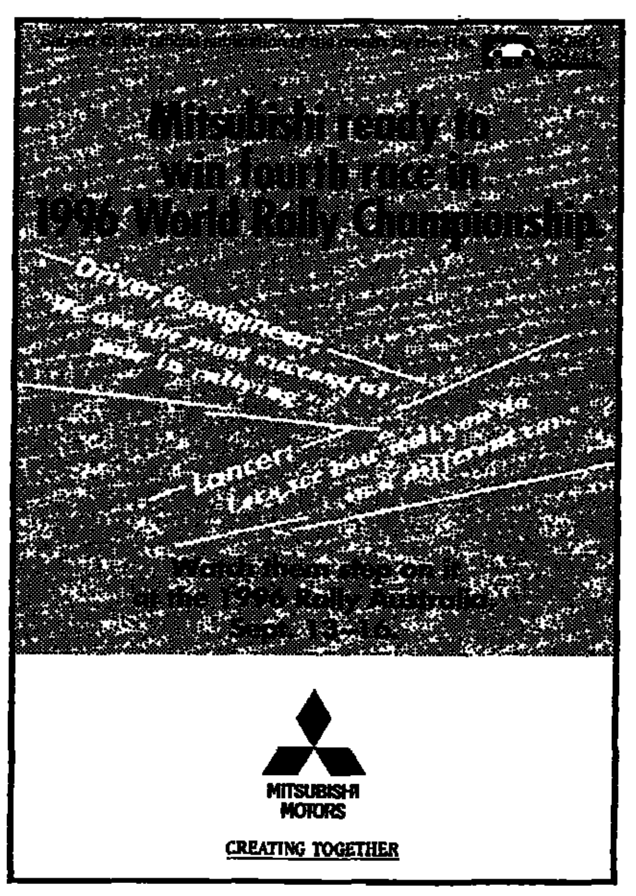
Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	66	48	0	.579	—
Yomiuri	65	50	0	.565	1½
Chunichi	63	52	0	.548	3½
Yakult	55	60	0	.478	11½
Yokohama	48	67	0	.417	18½
Hanshin	48	68	0	.414	19

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Hiroshima 5, Yakult 4
Yomiuri 6, Hanshin 0
Chunichi 4, Yokohama 2

PACIFIC LEAGUE	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Orix	66	44	5	.596	—
Nippon Ham	62	51	3	.547	5½
Kintetsu	53	55	1	.491	12
Seibu	52	61	4	.462	15½
Lotte	50	60	2	.455	16
Daiei	52	64	1	.449	17

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Orix 3, Nippon Ham 2
Seibu 9, Lotte 4
Kintetsu 5, Daiei 4, 10 innings



FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	2	0	0	1.000	40	30
Indianapolis	2	0	0	1.000	41	20
Miami	2	0	0	1.000	62	20
New England	0	2	0	.000	20	41
N.Y. Jets	0	2	0	.000	13	52
CENTRAL						
Baltimore	1	1	0	.500	36	45
Houston	1	1	0	.500	53	47
Jacksonville	1	1	0	.500	51	43
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	.500	40	41
Cincinnati	0	2	0	.000	30	53
WEST						
Denver	2	0	0	1.000	61	26
Kansas City	2	0	0	1.000	39	22
San Diego	2	0	0	1.000	56	21
Oakland	0	2	0	.000	17	38
Seattle	0	2	0	.000	27	59

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	1	1	0	.500	33	22
Philadelphia	1	1	0	.500	30	53
Washington	1	1	0	.500	24	20
Arizona	0	2	0	.000	23	58
N.Y. Giants	0	2	0	.000	20	50
CENTRAL						
Green Bay	2	0	0	1.000	73	16
Minnesota	2	0	0	1.000	40	30
Chicago	1	1	0	.500	25	16
Detroit	1	1	0	.500	34	23
Tampa Bay	0	2	0	.000	9	55
WEST						
Carolina	2	0	0	1.000	51	26
San Francisco	2	0	0	1.000	61	11
St. Louis	1	1	0	.000	26	50
Atlanta	0	2	0	.000	23	52
New Orleans	0	2	0	.000	31	49

MONDAY'S RESULT
Green Bay 39, Philadelphia 13

SOCCER

UEFA Cup

FIRST ROUND, FIRST LEG
Chornomorets Odessa 0, Nat. Bucharest 0
Torpedo Moscow 0, Dynamo Tbilisi 1
Dynamo Kiev 0, Neuchatel Xamax 0
Schalke 3, Roda JC Kerkrade 0
Alania Vladikavkaz 2, Anderlecht 1
Guingamp 0, Internazionale 3
Ekeren 3, Casino Graz 1
Malmo 1, Slavia Prague 2
CSKA Moscow 0, Feyenoord 1
Bodoe-Glimt 1, Trabzonspor 2

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Extremadura 0, Real Betis 3

STANDINGS: Tenerife 6 points, Real Betis 6, Barcelona 6, Racing Santander 6, Real Sociedad 6; Real Madrid 4, Zaragoza 4; Atletico Madrid 3, Sporting Gijon 3, Valladolid 3, Oviedo 3, Athletic Bilbao 3, Hercules 3, Compostela 3; Deportivo Coruna 2; Logrones 1, Celta Vigo 1; Espanyol 0, Rayo Vallecano 0, Extremadura 0, Valencia 0, Sevilla 0.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Blackburn 1, Derby 2

STANDINGS: Sheffield Wednesday 12; Chelsea 11, Liverpool 11; Aston Villa 10; Manchester United 9, Newcastle 9; Middlesbrough 8, Arsenal 8, Leeds 7, Sunderland 6, Nottingham Forest 6, Derby 6, Wimbledon 6; Tottenham 5, Leicester 5, Everton 5, West Ham 5; Southampton 2; Blackburn 1, Coventry 1.

CYCLING

Tour Of Spain

Leading placings in the 166-km (103 miles) fourth stage of the Tour of Spain from Albacete to Murcia on Tuesday: 1, Tom Steels, Belgium, Mapei, 3 hours, 52 minutes, 52 seconds; 2, Marcel Wust, Germany, MX Onda, same time; 3, Giovanni Lombardi, Italy, Polti, s.t.; 4, Asier Guenebrea, Spain, Euskadi, s.t.; 5, Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, s.t.; 6, Steffen Wesemann, Germany, Telekom, s.t.; 7, Tristan Hoffman, Netherlands, TVM, s.t.; 8, Biagio Conte, Italy, Scrigno, s.t.; 9, Pascal Chanteur, France, Petit Casino, s.t.; 10, Angel Edo, Spain, Kelme, s.t.

OVERALL STANDINGS: 1, Jalabert 16 hours, 4 minutes, 10 seconds; 2, Baldato 4 seconds behind; 3, Lombardi 8; 4, Juergen Werner, Germany, Telekom, 19; 5, Wesemann 24; 6, Faustini, s.t.; 7, Roberto Pistore, Italy, MG, s.t.; 8, Pavanello, s.t.; 9, Sergei Uchakov, Ukraine, Polti, s.t.; 10, Luca Colombo, Italy, AKI, 30. Others: 11, Melchor Mauri, Spain, ONCE, 30; 13, Alex Zuelle, Switzerland, ONCE, s.t.; 28, Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, 1:06.

GOLF

Ryder Cup Points

Leading standings through Sep. 8 for the 1997 Ryder Cup to be played Sep. 26-28, 1997 at Valderrama in Sotogrande, Spain:

UNITED STATES
1, Mark Brooks 519.750; 2, Tom Lehman 517.000; 3, Phil Mickelson 480.000; 4, Scott Hoch 400.000; 5, Davis Love III 397.500; 6, Mark O'Meara 350.000; 7, Steve Stricker 302.500; 8, Kenny Perry 276.250; 9, Jeff Maggert 274.125; 10, Tommy Tolles 265.000; 11, Justin Leonard 263.500; 12, Steve Jones 252.500; 13, David Duval 235.000; 14, Fred Couples 225.000; 15, Corey Pavin 209.167.

EUROPE
1, Colin Montgomerie, Scotland 140,701.67; 2, Miguel Angel Martin, Spain 87,050.00; 3, Sam Torrance, Scotland 85,250.00; 4, Miguel Angel Jimenez, Spain 54,813.33; 5, Paul Curry, England 50,135.00; 6, Peter Mitchell, England 45,365.00; 7, Costantino Rocca, Italy 43,820.00; 8, Seve Ballesteros, Spain 34,993.33; 9, Gary Orr, Scotland 32,613.33; 10, Ian Woosnam, Wales 29,640.00; 11, Joakim Haeggman, Sweden 23,772.50; 12, Thomas Bjorn, Denmark 23,243.33; 13, Robert Coles, Eng. 22,031.67; 14, Darren Clarke, N. Ireland 19,813.33; 15, Antoine Lebouc, France 19,250.00.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON—Called up OF Trot Nixon from Trenton, EL. Recalled P Joe Hudson, C Scott Hatteberg and IF Arquimedez Pozo from Pawtucket, IL.

CALIFORNIA—Claimed INF Robert Eenhorn off waivers from the N.Y. Yankees. Transferred LHP Mark Langston from 15- to 60-day disabled list. Designated LHP Mark Holzemer for assignment. Claimed P Darrell May off wavers from Pittsburgh.

CLEVELAND—Recalled LHP Alan Embree and LHP Brian Anderson from Buffalo, AA. Sent LHP Greg Swindell outright to Buffalo.

MINNESOTA—Recalled RHP LaTroy Hawkins, RHP Scott Klingenbeck, INF Brian Raabe and INF Dennis Hocking from Salt Lake City, PCL. Bought contract of OF Brent Brede from Salt Lake City.

NEW YORK—Activated RHP John Wetteland from 15-day disabled list. Signed LHP Eric Milton to minor-league contract. Announced that Norwich, EL. will remain an affiliate through the 1998 season.

TORONTO—Activated RHP Tim Crabtree from 15-day disabled list.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

LOS ANGELES—Activated RHP Darren Hall from 60-day disabled list. Transferred 3B Mike Blowers from 15-day to 60-day disabled list.

MONTREAL—Recalled OF Yamil Benitez from Ottawa, IL. Activated C Tim Spehr from 15-day disabled list.

SAN DIEGO—Recalled RHP Dustin Hermanson and RHP Pete Walker from Las Vegas, PCL. Bought contracts of INF Jim Tatum and LHP Al Osuna from Las Vegas. Designated LHP Glenn Dishman and OF Todd Steverson for assignment.

SAN FRANCISCO—Optioned LHP Shawn Barton to Phoenix, PCL.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

ATLANTA—Signed C Priest Lauderdale to three-year contract.

BOSTON—Signed F Nate Driggers.

CLEVELAND—Signed C Shawnelle Scott.

MINNESOTA—Signed C Stojko Vrankovic to three-year contract.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

ARIZONA—Waived TE Oscar McBride. Activated TE Johnny McWilliams from exempt list.

CHICAGO—Waived OL Octus Polk. Activated DB Marlon Forbes from practice squad.

HOUSTON—Put LB Al Smith on injured reserve. Signed DE James Roberson.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOSTON—Re-signed RW Steve Heinze to one-year contract.

BUFFALO—Agreed to terms with D Alexei Zhitnik on one-year contract and D Jay McGee on three-year contract. Added RW Jim Sandlak to training camp roster.

DETROIT—Signed G Ryan Bach to two-year contract.

EDMONTON—Acquired RW Andrei Kovalenko from Montreal for LW Scott Thornton.

HARTFORD—Signed D Steve Halko to multi-year contract.

LOS ANGELES—Signed D Sean O'Donnell to one-year contract.

MONTREAL—Signed G Jocelyn Thibault to three-year contract and LW Martin Rucinsky to two-year contract.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Agreed to terms with D Scott Lachance, LW Ken Belanger, LW Chris Marinucci, RW Dan Plante, C Derek Armstrong and C Chris Taylor.

N.Y. RANGERS—Signed RW Pat Flatley to one-year contract.

PITTSBURGH—Signed D Ian Moran.

SAN JOSE—Signed D Greg Hawgood.

VANCOUVER—Re-signed C Scott Walker. Signed C Josef Beranek and RW Brian Loney.

COLLEGE

CLEMSON—Suspended DE Trevor Pryce from football team for two games for an unspecified NCAA rules violation.

MIAMI—Announced that RB Danyell Ferguson and WR Yatil Green will miss their next game for a violation of NCAA rules.

NEBRASKA—Announced indefinite suspension of LB Terrell Farley from the football team. Suspended RB Lance Brown from the football team for one game for disciplinary reasons.

SOUTHERN CAL—Announced basketball G Gary Johnson has transferred from Brown Mackie.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE—Announced the resignation of Mike Daly, football coach, at the end of the season.

VILLANOVA—Extended contract of basketball coach Steve Lappas through 2001.

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Green Bay Wallops Error-Prone Eagles

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin — The Packers spent much of the preseason talking about being good enough to win the Super Bowl. It had become a mantra for quarterback Brett Favre. Coach Mike Holmgren told his team to stop using the S-word.

After the way the Packers mauled Philadelphia — a playoff team last season and a strong contender this year — before a raucous record crowd of 60,666 at Lambeau Field on Monday, perhaps Holmgren should lift the gag order.

With Favre throwing the best-looking pinpoint passes this side of Troy Aikman and with receiver Robert Brooks doing a great impression of Michael Irvin and with the Packers' defense playing like, well, like themselves, Green Bay routed Philadelphia, 39-13.

The Packers are off to their first 2-0 start since 1982 — a strike year in which they won the National Football Conference Central division and lost in the second round of the playoffs to the Cowboys. These days, the Packers are looking a lot like the Cowboys.

The Packer defense has yielded just 10 points in two games. Favre, who went out early in the fourth quarter with a 39-7 lead, completed 17 of 31 passes for 261 yards and three touchdowns. He has thrown seven touchdown passes in his first two games — with no interceptions.

Favre was the National Football League's most valuable player last season when he threw a league-high 38 touchdown passes. Part of his off season was spent trying to overcome an addiction to painkillers at a drug rehabilitation center.

In the season opener against the Buccaneers last week, he picked up where he left off in 1995. He threw four touchdown passes and guided the Packers to a 34-3 victory over Tampa Bay.

Monday night's game promised to be more of a challenge. But four first-half turnovers by the Eagles (1-1) paved the way for Favre and company to roll to a 30-7 halftime lead.

The Eagles' first play from scrimmage was a turnover. Quarterback Rodney Peete tried to hit receiver Chris T. Jones on a quick slant, but the ball was wrestled away by cornerback Doug Evans at the Eagles' 14-yard line. That led to a Chris Jacke 29-yard field goal and a quick 3-0 lead.

Two Eagles possessions later a Ricky Watters fumble at the Packers' 45 led to a 25-yard touchdown pass from Favre to Brooks — his first of two first-half touchdown receptions.

Late in the first quarter, Packers defensive tackle Santana Dotson tipped a Peete pass, and it was intercepted by linebacker George Koonce at the Eagles' 38 and returned to the 32. That led to Jacke's second field goal — a 44-yarder that made it 13-0.

Favre and Brooks connected on four first-half passes for 116 yards and two touchdowns. It was Brooks' 11th regular-season 100-yard receiving game in his five-year career with the Packers.

The two touchdown passes to Brooks were things of beauty, particularly the second one — a 20-yarder that helped make it 30-7 with 26 seconds to play in the half. Favre's pass split cornerback Troy Vincent and safety Barry Wilburn, and settled into Brooks' waiting hands.

Edgar Bennett, the Packers' running back, also played a terrific game. He gained 54 yards on nine carries, a hefty 6 yards an attempt, in the first half.

The Eagles' lone first-half touchdown was set up by a brilliant 62-yard pass play. Peete completed a 29-yard pass to Jones, who, while being tackled, tossed a lateral to a trailing Irving Fryar. Fryar went another 33 yards before being pushed out of bounds at the Packers' 1. Watters scored on a 1-yard run to make it 23-7 Packers.

Allen Fredrickson/Reuters

Eagles' end Chris Jones is brought down by Packers' safety Mike Prior.

Graf and Sampras Show The Stuff of Champions

In Blistering U.S. Open Final Matches, Competitive Zeal Defeated Personal Woes

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just four months ago Pete Sampras could not bear to set foot on a tennis court: Tennis reminded him of the death of his coach.

Just four weeks ago Steffi Graf could not keep her mind on the ball long enough to keep her shots on the tennis court: Tennis can seem like a pointless game when your father is in prison, accused of mishandling your prize money.

U.S. OPEN

But on the stormy final Sunday of the U.S. Open, both Sampras and Graf played tennis of such convincing caliber that they not only won the Open and solidified their spots as the undisputed top players in the world, they also left themselves open to charges of being the two greatest champions of any era.

Both players are a handful of Grand Slams away from becoming the most prolific champions in the history of their sport: Graf needs four Grand Slam victories to pass Margaret Court's record of 24, and Sampras needs five to nudge Roy Emerson's 12 Grand Slams from the top of the record book.

"The reality of it is that I learned over the years that I hate to lose and I'll do whatever I can to win, and if it's ugly, it's ugly, just as long as I win the last point," Sampras said. "People don't remember who comes in second, and now that I've won a number of majors, the more I want to win them."

Not in 50 years had the Open had both its men's and women's champion elbow their way back into the finals to defend their titles. Never had two champions crossed such a minefield: Sampras had to forget that his late coach, Tim Gullikson, would have turned 45 on Sunday had he not died of brain cancer in May. Graf had to forget that her father, Peter, was in his 13th month of imprisonment and first week of trial on tax-evasion charges from which she has not yet been ruled innocent.

Graf was jubilant, and impervious to a thunderstorm that raged around her, as she accepted her reward for defeating her archrival and co-No. 1, Monica Seles, 7-5, 6-4, on Sunday. Graf forced Seles into a running game with a barrage of powerful serves and forehands; by design, Graf, the gazelle of the two, won the race.

Besides proving that Graf and not Seles is the best player in the world, it also left Graf with a perfect six-for-six in her last half-dozen Grand Slams.

Graf geared herself up for the final by telling herself she was a better player than Seles: "I said, 'I think I'm better than her; I think I can make it happen.'"

But two hours after the match, Graf's hands were still trembling.

"I hadn't been believing I could do it because I had so many things on my mind, and really, I was afraid to come here," she said. "Between my worrying about my father and trying to keep in touch with the lawyers, and then hurting my leg the first day I tried to practice here, it all knocked me down, it really did."

Graf gave herself just one night to savor this victory before flying home to Germany to tackle the mountain of paperwork that may hold the answers to her convoluted legal affairs.

"I need to know what's going on to have peace with myself," she said as she shakily picked at a plate of pasta. "I feel like it's my responsibility to be a part of this, and that's why it was so hard to put it aside and come here and play well this tournament."

Sampras captured his title with an uncompromising 6-1, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3) performance against second-seeded Michael Chang, who could have stolen Sampras' No. 1 ranking along with this title, which would have been Chang's first and only Grand Slam since he won the 1989 French Open at 17.

"The ranking was up for grabs, but I wanted the title," Sampras said. "It's not the money. It's not the commercials. It's the titles. That's what I'll be remembered for, and I think about that a lot."

Both victors said this was the most difficult Grand Slam they had undertaken, and both said that they saved their best for last, that they somehow knew that that strategy wouldn't backfire. Champions always assume the last round is the one designed especially for them.

That's not to imply that the 25-year-old Sampras, who owns four U.S. Open titles, and the 27-year-old Graf, a five-time U.S. Open champion, took it for granted that Sunday would be their day.

According to them, it has become precisely the opposite scenario: As they have grown older, the acquisition of Grand Slam titles has become less of an exhilarating dream and more of an internal imperative.

"When you're already a champion, a small part of it is habit," said Heinz Gunthardt, Graf's coach. "The other part is wanting it and needing it."

Struggling Vaughn Keeps His Job With a Big Padres Homer

The Associated Press

Greg Vaughn made sure he would get another start for the San Diego Padres.

Vaughn, competing daily for a spot in the Padres outfield, hit a three-run homer with two outs in the eighth inning Monday night, rallying San Diego past the Pittsburgh Pirates, 6-5.

The victory at home allowed the Padres to remain tied for the National League West lead with Los Angeles.

Vaughn began the night batting just .182 since he was traded from Milwaukee on July 31. Told recently by manager Bruce Bochy that he would mainly be a backup for the rest of the reason, Vaughn got his chance because Rickey Henderson slumped.

Making his third successive start, Vaughn connected for his 39th home run overall and eighth since the trade.

Vaughn has 17 hits for the Padres, including the eight homers. When San Diego got him, it was not sure how well Tony Gwynn's injured heel would mend. Now, Vaughn, Henderson, Gwynn and Steve Finley make up a talented, if overcrowded, outfield.

Dodgers 7, Reds 2 Raul Mondesi drove in three runs before he left because of a sprained right ankle, and Los Angeles overcame a shaky start to win at Dodger Stadium. Mondesi, who had three hits, hurt himself sliding in the sixth inning. He limped off the field but was not expected to miss any games.

Cardinals 6, Giants 2 Andy Benes won again as St. Louis opened a 2½-game lead over Houston in the NL Central. Benes (17-9) is 14-1 in his last 19 starts and second in the league in victories to John Smoltz, who has won 21 games for Atlanta.

The Cardinals took the lead in San Francisco on Ron Gant's 27th homer, in the third inning.

Rockies 4, Astros 2 Quinton McCracken turned up early at the Astrodome for extra batting practice, then made it pay off with a two-run triple that rallied Colorado over Houston.

McCracken, coming off an 0-for-4 game, tripled in the seventh to put the Rockies ahead. He scored on a single by Dante Bichette.

Cubs 3, Expos 1 Kevin Foster, converted six years ago by Montreal from a light-hitting infielder into a pitcher, beat his former club at Wrigley Field.

Foster pitched a six-hitter and was within two outs of his first major league shutout when David Segui homered.

Mets 6, Marlins 1 Newcomer Jason Hardtke enjoyed another good game against one of baseball's best pitchers, helping New York beat visiting Florida.

Hardtke hit a run-scoring single off Kevin Brown, who leads the majors with a 2.00 earned run average, and added a two-run single off reliever Felix Heredia.

In his big league debut Sunday, Hardtke doubled twice against a four-time Cy Young winner, Greg Maddux.

Brown (15-11) had won five successive games but, once again, Marlin hitters failed him — Florida has scored a total of 11 runs in his 11 losses.

Lance Johnson, a vastly underrated outfielder, became the first Mets player ever to reach 200 hits. He also stole his 50th base.

In American League games:

Orioles 5, Tigers 4 The pressure of a pennant race doesn't bother Todd Zeile. He's just glad to be in one.

Zeile, traded from last-place Philadelphia to contending Baltimore two weeks ago, hit a three-run homer on his 31st birthday to help the Orioles beat Detroit at Camden Yards.

"It's hard to describe how much different it is here," said Zeile, who is hitting .390 as an Oriole. "It's great to come out and play every day with these fans cheering for you instead of jeering you." Baltimore fans are celebrated for their courtesy.

The Orioles gained ground in the AL East and wild-card races, moving 2½ games back of struggling New York in the AL East and cutting Chicago's wild-card lead to half a game.

The Orioles overcame a 4-0 deficit against Detroit. They pulled within a run on Zeile's third-inning homer, then took the lead with two runs in the sixth.

After Cal Ripken hit an RBI double off Omar Olivares, Richie Lewis intentionally walked Eddie Murray to load the bases. Lewis struck out Pete Incaviglia, but pinch-hitter Chris Hoiles followed with a sacrifice fly to put the Birds ahead, 5-4.

Scott Erickson (11-11) finished well after a rocky start to gain his sixth victory in his last eight starts. He allowed three earned runs and seven hits in 7⅓ innings, but retired 13 of the final 14 batters he faced.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 0 At Boston, Scott Karl pitched a six-hitter for his first major league shutout, handing the swooning Red Sox their third successive loss. Boston fell five games behind the White Sox in the wild-card race.

Milwaukee scored four runs in the eighth on Matt Mieske's 14th homer and John Jaha's 29th, a three-run shot. Karl (12-7) pitched his second successive complete game.

Rangers 4, Blue Jays 3 At Toronto, Texas won its fourth straight and increased its AL West lead over Seattle to eight games, matching the biggest lead in team history.

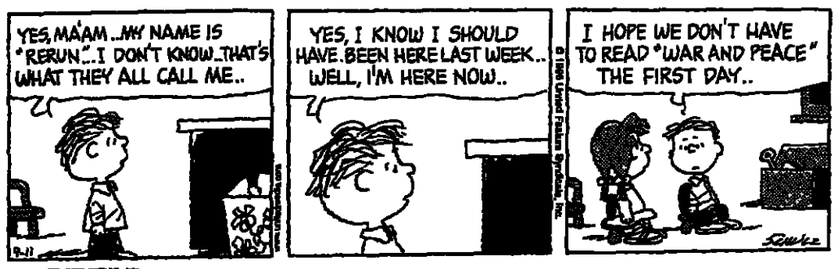
Mickey Tettleton hit a go-ahead double for Texas in the sixth inning as he Rangers overcame a 3-0 deficit against Pat Hentgen (17-9), who lost for just the third time in his last 13 starts. Kevin Gross (11-8) struck out Alex Gonzalez with the bases loaded in the fifth after relieving Texas's starter, Roger Pavlik.

Indians 4, Angels 3 At Cleveland, the Indians scored two runs on Albert Belle's sacrifice fly in the eighth inning to beat California.

With the bases loaded and one out, Belle drilled a shot to right-center, where Jim Edmonds made a diving catch. Jose Vizcaino tagged up from third to score and Kenny Lofton came all the way in from second base when the relay throw bounced in the dirt for an error.

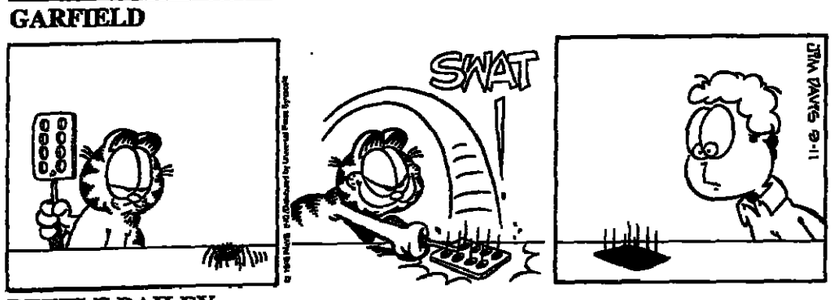
DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD



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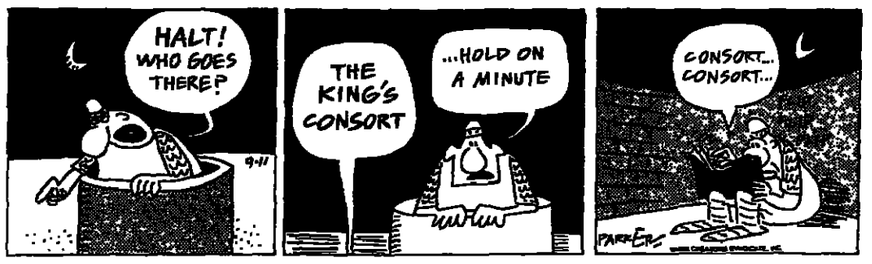


JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AFECT

VOLCE

DINKLY

YALERN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

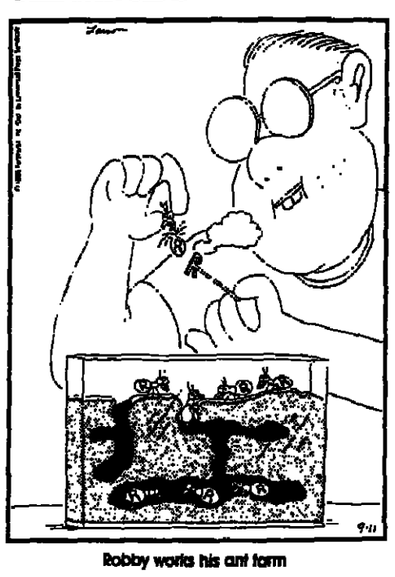
Print answer here: _____ _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DUSKY VIGIL SMOKER MEMBER
Answer: The crooked banker liked this with his cereal — SKIMMED MILK

BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE



Robby works his ant farm

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OBSERVER

Security Overload

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — But surely the terrorists have already won. The best that terrorism can ever hope for is to sow fear, confusion and panic widely enough to make us uncomfortable with the world we inhabit and, so, force us to change it.

This they have already done. In the process they have created a multibillion-dollar "security" industry that produces nothing of substance, and not even security.

Never before has there been so much "security" in the United States. Even during World War II, "security" consisted of little more than the FBI, those military intelligence divisions so devastatingly satirized by Joseph Heller in "Catch-22" and a vast supply of posters that said "Loose Lips Sink Ships."

Now "security" is everywhere and insecurity is rampant. The rule seems to be: The more "security" we buy, the less secure we become. We also become more and more uncomfortable with the world we inhabit. And so we change it. Score more points for terrorism.

□

In Washington they now talk about designing and buying new, improved machinery for detecting explosives at airports. This is bound to cost us all a nice piece of change.

What's more, you can be sure that by the time it comes into action, terrorists will have used the famous miracle of ever-advancing technology to devise new bombing methods, which will make the new machinery obsolete.

Nowhere does terror seem more clearly on top than in Washington. Would you believe that not long ago you could drive up to the Capitol, park illegally, stroll into the ground floor of the House or Senate and step into an elevator bearing a genuine maker of the nation's laws?

So you laugh at this transparent fiction? Well, you don't laugh when I remind you there was a day when you could drive your car right down Pennsylvania Avenue and make a close-up survey of the health of the president's trees.

Nowadays official Washington is not a happy place to roam unless you love "security" cops, metal detectors, speed bumps, humans draped in plastic I.D. cards and the assurance that a sharpshooting marksman may be keeping his eye on you from the distant White House rooftop.

□

I am sitting at Logan Airport in Boston reflecting on this while a dozen "security" people check an endless flow of travelers through metal detectors. There is plenty of time to watch because "security" rules require arrival two hours before flight time.

I have already submitted luggage to inspection by an X-ray machine. I have passed the metal-detector test with flying colors. Doing so required handing my keys and coins to officially certified "security" personnel.

At the check-in counter I have shown my driver's license photo, proving I'm the person whose name is on the ticket though it looks no more like me than Ross Perot looks like George Washington. I've given my word of honor that I'm not carrying anything handed to me by a stranger.

If you're not scared after this "security" go-around, what's wrong with you?

New York Times Service

Does 'The Crucible' Still Have a Message Today?

By Victor Navasky

NEW YORK — When Arthur Miller's drama "The Crucible" first opened on Broadway in 1953, the country was in a panic about the so-called Red Menace. On Nov. 27, the first American movie of "The Crucible" will have its premiere. To understand why it took 43 years to make this film — not to mention its contemporary relevance — it pays briefly to recall the red hunt that no longer beleaguers us.

Senator Joseph McCarthy, with his reckless charges of spies and "comsymps," occupied the front pages, while behind the scenes J. Edgar Hoover, the director of the FBI, presided over and manipulated a vast internal security bureaucracy, issuing periodic bulletins intended to fan the flames of the domestic cold war.

In the center ring were the congressional inquisitor-investigators, asking "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"

At the time, Miller and Tennessee Williams were regarded as the world's two foremost playwrights. But that lofty status was an invitation rather than an obstacle to the red-hunters who wanted to talk to Miller. In fact, when he was finally summoned to appear, the committee chairman, Representative Francis Walters, let Miller know that things might go easier for him if he persuaded his fiancee, Marilyn Monroe, to pose for a photograph with the chairman.

Miller let that option lapse and was shortly indicted for contempt of Congress when he refused to answer the committee's questions about Communists he had known.

On the left, the hunt for subversives was routinely labeled a witch hunt, after the infamous Salem witch trials of the late 17th century. And so when "The Crucible," set in Salem in 1692 but written in the overheated atmosphere of the domestic cold war, appeared, two questions were quickly asked: Was Miller's depiction of the inhabitants and events of 1692 Salem faithful to the original? And was the original an appropriate metaphor for McCarthyism?

It seems inevitable this time around that the two questions to be posed will be: Is the celluloid "Crucible" faithful to the play? And, since McCarthyism is long gone, what, if anything, does the movie have to say to an audience edging toward the millennium?

"I can't tell you the number of people who, when they heard we were making a major movie, asked, 'Well, what about the ending?' " Miller said one day over the summer.

Barry Wetcher/20th Century Fox

Winona Ryder plays Abigail Williams in the screen version of "The Crucible."

Unlike "The Scarlet Letter" last year, with its tacked-on Hollywood ending, the cinematic "Crucible" (starring Winona Ryder as the young Abigail Williams, Daniel Day-Lewis as the farmer John Proctor and Joan Allen as his repressed wife, Elizabeth) is true to the story line of the stage play.

Indeed, said Miller, "One of the most persuasive moments of the film is when you see that rope tighten around Proctor's neck. That is a message — the fact that he went down to the end and did not relent."

On the historical front it was generally conceded when the play was written that Miller's research was accurate. But even before the play was written, Miller was denounced for his metaphor. He had stopped off at the home of his friend and colleague Elia Kazan, who had directed Miller's two previous prize-winning hits, "All My Sons" and "Death of a Salesman," and who had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (where he ultimately named names).

They went for a walk in the Connecticut woods and discussed Kazan's dilemma. On the one hand to be an informer was unpalatable, but on the other, as Kazan put it then, "Secrecy serves the Communists."

In his memoir "Time Bends," Miller wrote that he was half inside his car "when Molly (Kazan's wife) came out and asked if I was staying at my house, half an hour away, and I said that I was on my way to Salem. She instantly understood what my destination meant, and her eyes widened in sudden apprehension and possible anger. 'You're not going to equate witches with this!' "

Later, Kazan reported his wife's views in his own memoir, "A Life."

"What's going on here and now is not to be compared with the witch trials of that time," she said. "Those witches did not exist. Communists do. Here and everywhere in the world. It's a false parallel. Witch hunt! The phrase would indicate that there are no Communists in government, none in the arts, none sending money from Hollywood to 12th Street."

For me, the parallel worked.

The term "Communist" had been so demonized that like the word "witch" it signified something that didn't really exist in its popular meaning. Certainly entertainment-community Communists like Kazan (and for a brief period, Miller himself, although he never fully joined the party) were not conscious agents of an international monolithic conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence; they were, for the most part, do-gooders, who thought — misguidedly, most of them later concluded — that the Communist Party was the best agency to do something about the depression and racism at home and fascism abroad.

As it turned out, despite mixed notices, "The Crucible," was to become Miller's most performed play, with productions in China (where it was seen as a comment on the interrogation techniques of the Gang of Four), Poland, Britain, high schools and repertory theaters throughout the world. Now "The Crucible" is a $25 million motion picture, under the aegis of 20th Century Fox.

Miller has done the screenplay for the movie, and it is directed by Nicholas Hytner, who directed the highly praised "Madness of King George" (both play and film) and first saw "The Crucible" on stage as a 12-year-old schoolboy.

The poetic language found in the movie is word for word the language of the play. Dolls are "poppets," and even seemingly awkward grammatical syntax transports the audience back to a time and place when a man might choose to die for a principle.

As Hytner tells it, when he read Miller's first draft he was physically seized by it. "As I turned the pages, I felt my heart pounding, my palms sweated," the director said. "Here was an entire society seized by uncontrolled madness. I actually felt in my gut what you are supposed to feel in the presence of classic tragedy, the stirrings of pity and terror."

Victor Navasky is the publisher and editorial director of The Nation and the author of "Naming Names," about the blacklist in Hollywood. This was excerpted from an article he wrote for The New York Times.

Sven Kaestner/The Associated Press

HAPPY 75TH — Emilie Kahl, 96, and her husband, Otto, 97, who are celebrating their 75th wedding anniversary Wednesday in Neustadt am Rennsteig, Germany.

PEOPLE

THE fashion and wildlife photographer **Peter Beard** was seriously injured when an angry elephant charged and trampled him while he was on safari in Kenya. Beard, whose work has called attention to the plight of elephants and other endangered species, was gored in the left thigh in the attack, friends said. His pelvis was smashed in seven places. "Every now and again you get a nutcase elephant," Beard, 58, said Tuesday from his hospital bed in Nairobi. Beard, whose work appears often in magazines like Vogue and Elle, was once married to the supermodel **Cheryl Tiegs** and gained a certain notoriety for discovering the Somali-born model **Iman** on the streets of Nairobi. But he is best known for his long photographic love affair with African wildlife. With characteristic brio, Beard asserted he would rather be injured by wild animals than to be cooped up with tourists in an air-conditioned safari bus. He added that he had suffered more pain last December, when his arm was ripped in a scuffle with two bouncers at Spy, the Manhattan nightclub. "That was in the middle of a real jungle — New York City," he said.

□

Camilla Parker Bowles has given up her wish to wed **Prince Charles** despite the end of his marriage to **Princess Diana**, according to a London tabloid. The Sun, which has a good track record of royal exclusives, said that Parker Bowles had come to the reluctant conclusion after a series of heart-to-heart meetings with the prince. "I'll never wed Prince Charles," she was quoted as telling friends. The Sun said, however, that Camilla, 49, and Charles, 47, were determined to continue their 20-year love affair and planned to maintain a discreet and long-term relationship.

□

Jodie Foster will star in "Contact," the film adaptation of the astronomer **Carl Sagan's** novel about extraterrestrial life. Foster, who won best-actress Oscars for "The Accused" and "Silence of the Lambs," will play a young astronomer who discovers radio signals from outer space. **Matthew McConaughey**, the star of the movie "A Time to Kill," will co-star. "Contact" will be directed by **Robert Zemeckis**, who won the best-director Oscar for "Forrest Gump." Filming begins later this month in New Mexico.

□

Nearly a decade after it broke up, the British rock band **Supertramp** is getting back together and has signed a contract with EMI Music France, the music company announced Tuesday. "They have already begun working on an album planned for release early next year," an EMI spokesman said in Paris. Founded in 1970, the group peaked in 1979 with the album "Breakfast in America," which sold 18 million copies. It broke up in 1987.

□

All of a sudden, Pretty Woman was Party Woman. **Julia Roberts** was photographed dancing on the bar at the New York nightclub Hogs & Heifers. A New York Post photographer, **Gary Miller**, said she danced on the bar with five women and kissed one during the bash. Roberts also slipped her bra out one arm of her top and left it behind as a souvenir — as have **Ashley Judd**, **Darryl Hannah** and **Drew Barrymore**, the Daily News reported. Roberts jumped down after realizing she was being photographed. "I was just having fun inside," she said as she left.

□

The conductor **David Zinman**, who celebrated his 10th anniversary with the Baltimore Symphony this year, is leaving the orchestra he helped put on the map. Zinman, 60, will leave at the end of his current contract, after the 1997-98 season. He said the decision was difficult but necessary to "reduce stress." Under his leadership, the orchestra won three Grammys with the cellist **Yo-Yo Ma** and toured Europe and Asia. Zinman said he would divide his time between guest-conducting and working with young people in Aspen, Colorado.

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